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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1876. NO. 255.

...RESS. It's a ... usual pay ... ISTRY for ... the whole ... the offi...

U. S. The Courts have ... Newspapers or Periodicals ... reporting and leaving them ... *Facts* evidence of intentional ...

REMITTANCES must be made ... Bank Checks or Drafts if possible, ... of Utica can be procured. Make ... ISTRY for Letters. Be particular to ... virtually an absolute protection. Applications ... tions, send all Postmasters are obliged to supply ... ters renewed request them to do so.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Turkey.

THE SULTAN CONTEMPLATES ABDICATION —DESPERATE RESOLUTIONS OF THE TURKS.

LONDON, June 30.—The *Times'* correspondent says that the new Sultan is overwhelmed with the difficulties of his position, and contemplates abdicating in favor of his younger brother. The Turkish Government has formed desperate resolutions of enlisting eighty thousand Bosnibazouks, with the view to preventing the spread of the insurrection by the constant menace of a general massacre of Christians. The children of General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, have been sent to Odessa, and the wives of the Secretaries of the Embassy have been taken to a place of safety. The situation becomes more serious [illegible]

PRINCE MILAN'S POSITION.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.—The representative of Russia at Belgrade, acting on the direct order of the Emperor has, to the last moment, done everything in his power to persuade Prince Milan from invading Turkish territory. The Prince, however, declared that being urged by the people, he could not remain a passive spectator after the acts committed by the Turks in Bosnia and their violation of Servian territory. Had the Porte accepted the suggestion of appointing him Viceroy of Bosnia on condition of disrecognizing the Sultan's full sovereignity, the Prince believed that the insurrection and consequent threatening aspect of affairs would have been avoided. The Porte would not negotiate with Servia and he was compelled to yield to the public feeling of the country and must act accordingly.

ULTIMATUM ANNOUNCED.

BELGRADE, June 30.—It is stated on reliable authority that an ultimatum was sent to Constantinople Wednesday and will probably be handed in to-morrow or Sunday.

ALLIANCE OF SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO.

VIENNA, June 30.—Advices from Cettinje announce positively that a treaty of alliance has been regularly ratified between Servia and Montenegro, and has been in existence for the past fortnight.

BUCHAREST, June 30.—Roumania has made representations to the guaranteeing Powers in reference to intended operations of the Turkish flotilla on the Danube.

SERVIA'S MEASURES FOR SELF-DEFENSE.

LONDON, June 30.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispach says that Prince Milan will arrive in camp at Deligrade early on Saturday morning. Servia has given notice to the foreign representatives of Belgrade of her intention to torpedo the Danube if the Turkish gunboats quit Widdin. The Servian army has among its officers one hundred and twenty Russians and thirty Germans, who have held commissions in the armies of their respective countries.

A LAST HOPE FOR PEACE.

LONDON, July 1.—The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says that, notwithstanding Prince Milan's departure for the front, immediate hostilities seem to be deferred, as dispatches were sent on Thursday, to the Servian agents at Constantinople, containing important communications for the Porte. From this it would seem that Servia will, after all, try negotiations before appealing to arms. This intelligence is confirmatory of a previous report that Servia had sent an ultimatum to Turkey.

THE SERVIAN PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says the Servian plan of campaign as far as discernable at present: General Tchernayeff, who commands at Alexinatz, will engage the Turks at Nitsch. General Zach who is in command in the Southwest, will meanwhile with 32,000 men force the passes leading into the Turkish provinces of old Servia and effect a junction with the main force of Montenegrins, numbering 11,000, at Prizrend. The Prince of Montenegro, in order to co-operate to the movement, has concentrated a great body of his troops opposite Podgoritza. The Servian army on the river Drina, 30,000 strong, under General Alimpitch, will march upon Novibazar and Serajevo. Seventhousand Montenegrins will co-operate and 5,300 insurgents from Herzegovina. A special hospital train equipped by the Empress of Russia, has arrived in Monetengro. Russia sympathizers have also contributed six months' provisions for the army and the people of Montenegro. Servia has received a loan of 12,000,000 francs and donations amounting 50,000 ducats.

POSSIBLE LOCALIZATION OF THE WAR.

The *Daily News'* Berlin dispatch says that the opinion is growing that a war may be localized. Confidence is placed in the mutual forebearance of England and Russia.

PRINCE MILAN'S SPEECH ON TAKING THE FIELD.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reports that Prince Milan, on leaving Belgrade, harangued the troops and people as follows: Soldiers and people of Servia—I leave the capital to join the valiant army which will enable me to fight victoriously the traditional enemy of my country and religion. Adieu, until after victory.

COOLNESS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has private advices from Vienna that there is a marked coolness between Austria and Russia, and the meeting of the Austrian and Russian Emperors at Reichstadt may possibly be abandoned.

THE FEELING AT BELGRADE.

The *Daily News'* Paris dispatch says that advices from Belgrade say that the apathy and hesitation manifest a few days ago, have been succeeded by a real political frenzy. The Montenegrin delegates are positive that their Prince will eventually join the Servians.

England.

HOME RULE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, June 30.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Isaac Butt, member for Limerick city, moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the nature, extent and grounds of the demands of a large proportion of the Irish people for the restoration of the Irish Parliament with power to control the internal affairs of that country. The motion was rejected by a vote of 29 to 60, after animated debate.

Germany.

THE MEETING OF THE RUSSIAN AND AUSTRIAN EMPERORS.

LONDON, June 30.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent report that Gortschakoff will accompany the Czar and Andrassy the Emperor Francis Joseph, at their approaching meeting at the castle of Reichstadt.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Ohio Valley, southeast to southwest winds, warmer, partly cloudy and rainy weather, with occasional local rains and rising barometer, possibly northerly winds. For the Lake region, northeast to northwest winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, stationary temperature and stationary or lower pressure. For the Middle and Eastern States, northwest backing to southwest winds, partly cloudy and cooler weather. The rivers will generally rise, except a slight fall at Oil City, Freeport and Pittsburgh.

The insurance on the linen mills burned at Fall River yesterday amounted to $433,000.

Base Ball—At Milwaukee, Athletics 14, West Ends, of Milwaukee, 4. At Columbus, Buckeyes 5, Hartfords 2.

A fire yesterday destroyed the whole business portion of the town of Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa. Loss $175,000; insurance.

The steamship Rhein, from Bremen, has arrived at New York. From London the steamers Greece and Wisconsin have arrived out.

The foreign shipments of corn from Boston for the month of June were 789,076 bushels, being by far the largest amount ever shipped in a corresponding month.

The cotton exhibited at New Orleans as new crop from the Rio Grande, turns out after inspection to be last year's cotton, somebody has been hoaxing the Brownsville shippers.

The State Treasurer of South Carolina announces that in consequence of the payment of a large proportion of the taxes in gold to the State, made receivable for taxes by decree of the United States Supreme Court, there is but $25,000 in the State Treasury available to pay $73,000 of coupons on consolidation bonds, due to-day, leaving a deficit of $48,000 to be provided for by the Legislature next November.

In the New Hampshire House of Representatives yesterday morning, an address calling for the removal of certain Democratic official was taken upand, after a long discussion, Joseph F. Wiggin, the Judge of Probate for Rockingham county, was removed. An address had been presented asking for a sweeping removal of all the democratic officials, some sixty in number. Much party feeling is consequently engendered.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1876.

SENATE.

The CHAIR appointed as a new Conference Committee on the Postoffice Appropriation bill Messrs. West, Hamlin and Maxey.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill authorizing the Congressional Printer to continue the work required by law in advance of the regular appropriation for a period of sixty days. Passed.

Mr. HAMLIN called up the House bill to amend the Revised Statutes, providing a penalty for mailing obscene books and other matters therein contained, and prohibiting lottery circulars from passing through the mails. After discussion the bill passed.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative and Judiciary bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree. He moved that the Senate insist on its amendments to the bill and ask for a new conference.

Pending the discussion, the CHAIR laid before the Senate the joint resolution which had passed the House this morning in regard to appropriating unexpended balances for a period not to exceed ten days, and it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. A recess was taken till four P. M., to allow the conference committees on the appropriation bills an opportunity to perfect these measures. The Republican Senators, except those on the conference committees, shortly afterward went into caucus.

Upon reassembling Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the bill passed by the House this morning to continue the unexpended balances to provide temporarily for the expenses of the Government for a period not to exceed ten days. After some discussion the bill was amended and agreed to as follows:

An act to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government.

Be it enacted, That for a period not exceeding ten days from and after the 30th of June, 1876, unless regular appropriations shall have been previously made for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1877, it shall be lawful to use for the necessary service of the Government any unexpended balance which may exist of the appropriation made for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876; and in case no sufficient balance remains at the conclusion of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, to the credit of the appropriation, the necessary amount is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and no greater amount shall be expended under this act than such proportional sum of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, as ten days time bears to the whole of the said fiscal year; and such expenditures shall be only for the necessary operations of the Government under the existing law. All sums expended under this act shall be charged and deducted from the appropriations for like service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

The CHAIR announced as a new Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill Messrs. Morrill, Windom and Withers.

The amendments of the House to the bill providing for the imprisonment and transfer of United States prisoners was agreed to and the bill passed.

The amendment of the House to the bill to authorize the Congressional Printer to continue public printing during the time [illegible] at ten instead of sixty days, was agreed to and bill passed.

The Senate then took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and Mr. WINDOM, in charge of the bill, said that the amount appropriated by the bill as it came from the House was $15,526,791. To this the Senate committee had added $4,684,903, making the total amount now proposed to be appropriated $19,941,334. The bill for the current fiscal year appropriated $23,459,853. He then explained the various items of increase, among them the following: $30,000 for the impeachment trial of General Belknap; $812,000 additional for public printing; $500,000 for the general expenses of the District of Columbia; $70,000 additional for the mints and assay offices; $1,150,000 additional for public buildings throughout the country; $730,000 for navy yards; $167,000 for the Rock Island arsenal; $100,000 additional for the signal service; $187,000 for the public buildings and grounds and $187,500 for surveying public lands. The amendment appropriating $50,000 to defray the expenses of the Senate in the Belknap impeachment case was agreed to and the Senate took a recess until half-past seven in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon reassembling the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was resumed, and Mr. KASSON called the attention to the fact that the most becoming celebration of the day would be for the House to meet in its own hall for solemn services, with the reading of God's word, and offering of thanksgiving and praise.

After considerable discussion the resolution to accept the invitation was adopted—yeas 121, nays 1, the negative vote being given by Mr. White, of Kentucky.

After the announcement that the resolution was adopted, Mr. White raised the question that there was no quorum voting, but the Speaker *pro tem.* ruled that the objection was not made in time.

The Senate amendments to the House bill making temporary provision for the ordinary expenses of the Government for the next ten days were, on motion of Mr. Randall, concurred in. The bill was sent immediately to the President for his signature. The House took a recess until eight o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in the chair, on the bill reported from the Select Committee on the Texas Border Outrages, requiring an increase of the cavalry force on the Rio Grande, and authorizing troops to cross the Rio Grande whenever necessary in order to recover cattle and other property captured by the raiders.

Mr. SCHLEICHER, of Texas, Chairman of the committee, made a speech in favor of the bill. The measure was debated at length, but no action was taken, and the House adjourned.

Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warehouse in the city.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Don Cameron to Take Temporary Charge of the Treasury

With a Chance of the Permanent Succession.

Appropriations Extended for Ten Days,

By Which Time the House Hopes to Get to Business.

Favorable Debt Statement Expected To-day.

GENERAL NEWS AT THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1876.

Cutting Down Postal Expenses.

The Postmaster at Pittsburgh has been notified to cut down the expenditures for salaries at his office to $43,000. This is to meet the reduced appropriations. He can reduce in clerical force or in salaries so that the expenditures are kept within this aggregate. The Wheeling office is reduced to $8,000 and Harrisburg to $9,600.

Sub-Committee to Take Up the Railway Discriminations.

The Committee on Commerce to-day practically decided to assign the investigation of discrimination in freight charges to a sub-committee, with permission to take testimony during the adjournment. This will afford a summer's cruise for the Democratic reformers.

Secretary Cameron to Take Treasury Portfolio.

Secretary Cameron was to day designated by the President to assume the duties of Secretary of the Treasury until Mr. Morrill can take charge. It is intimated that should the dead-lock on the appropriations continue to occupy the attention of Senator Morrill to such an extent that he should think best to decline the Secretaryship of the Treasury, Secretary Cameron will be permanently transferred to that post.

The Appropriations Extended—State of the Dead Lock.

The opportunity to ventilate themselves from the responsibility of stopping the wheels of the Government was eagerly seized by the Democrats of the House today by adopting the Senate amendments to their joint resolution continuing the current appropriations where no unexpended balance exists. The bill was immediately sent to the President for his signature. In view of this action, all orders that have been sent out directing a suspension of public business in certain contingency, has been countermanded; but from present indications the prospect of reconciling the differences within ten days is not very bright.

The Centennial Celebration—The House Does Not Attend.

The House to day, at the suggestion of the Centennial Committee, tabled the resolution providing for a session of Congress at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, on July 4th, owing to the condition of the public business and a constitutional question as to the power of Congress to hold its sessions elsewhere than in the city of Washington. The House, however, informally accepted the invitation to participate in the ceremonies in Independence Square on the 4th. But it is doubtful whether many members will attend, as the House accepted the invitation solely as a compliment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1876.

A REFRACTORY BUREAU CHIEF REMOVED.

It is stated by personal friends of the President that the cause of the removal of H. T. Garyan, chief of the special agency division of the Internal Revenue Bureau, was in procuring the removal of a special agent recommended by him, Garyan, a man crippled in the war and whose character was known by the President to be excellent, and also vouched for by Solicitor Bigford Wilson. Mr. Garyan's attention being called to this removal, he assigned as a reason for it that the special agent had volunteered some testimony before a House committee reflecting on him. The President inquired into this matter and found that the witness was subpœnaed to testify and that after stating he knew nothing of his own knowledge concerning the subject of investigation, he had been compelled by the committee to give the names of some persons who had talked to him about it.

The President then called Garyan's attention to this explanation and Garyan replied in substance, "Well, people talk about me on the street and I won't have him in the service." President Grant thereupon took the matter in his own hands and ordered Garyan's removal.

FAVORABLE DEBT STATEMENT.

The indications at the close of business at the Treasury to-night, are that the debt statement to be issued to-morrow will show a reduction during this month of over three millions. The reduction for the same month last year was $1,431,249.

MR. PIERREPONT ON THE FISHER BLAINE LETTERS.

Minister Pierrepont, in reply to the House Committee on Judiciary, says he does not recognize any difference in the Blaine-Fisher letters as heretofore submitted to Messrs. Carpenter, Black and himself, from those printed in the *Record*. The Blaine investigation has been adjourned till the 10th of July.

SENATORIAL REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators were in caucus from ten until noon to day, discussing the condition of the appropriation bills and the dead-lock with the House. There was an adjournment without reaching a conclusion.

CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE HUMPHREYS.

General R. D. Mussey, a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has placed in the hands of Proctor Knott, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, a memorial charging D. C. Humphreys, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the District, with being totally unfit mentally for judge, and that he is ignorant of law, frequently intoxicated upon the bench and has sat in at least one case in which he had a direct pecuniary interest.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE CHANGES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written Mr. Garyan a letter in which he takes occasion to compliment him for the manner in which he discharged his official duties. C. W. Eldredge, Chief of the direct tax division of the Internal Revenue office, will succeed Garyan.

A report has been in circulation to-day that Mr. Pratt will soon resign the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but Mr. Pratt has not indicated any intention of that character.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

A London dispatch informs us that the Countess of Beauchamp is dead.

Wm. Rigby won the Abrecorn cup in the rifle match at Dublin yesterday.

Professor J. H. Frye, of the Smithsonian Institute, will deliver the address of welcome at the archæological convention which meets in Philadelphia September 4th.

Commander Charles Babcock, U. S. N., commanding the ironclad Canonicus, died suddenly on Thursday, and was buried yesterday at New Orleans with military honors. The escort included by invitation the Washington Artillery and Continental Guards.

Hon. C. C. Jones, of New York, author of "The Antiquities of the Southern Races," will make the opening oration, and William H. Dale, of the United States Coast Survey and author of "Alaska and its Inhabitants," will address the meeting on "The Antiquities of the Northwest."

Two noble young men, Willie Morgan and Victor Monroe, of Hernando, Miss., were drowned in Harmon lake, near there, Thursday, in attempting to save the life of a companion. Two other young men narrowly escaped the same fate before the youth for whom Morgan and Monroe lost their lives was rescued.

Ex-Senator Brownlow, in the Knoxville *Chronicle*, dissents from the action of the Republican Convention of the First Indiana circuit, in nominating ex-Congressman R. R. Butler for Circuit Judge, because he is now under indictment at Washington for conspiring to defraud the Government and stands charged with grave crimes.

A dispatch received at department headquarters, at Omaha, yesterday, from Fort Laramie, says that there is a report from Red Cloud that the Indians coming in bring news of another fight with the Northern Indians, the troops not being Crooks'. A village was entirely destroyed.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The New Yorkers Stop to See Governor Hendricks—Serenades and Speeches.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 30.—Several of the New York delegates, returning from St. Louis, remained over one train to-night to call upon Governor Hendricks. They met at the Occidental Hotel, where the party was serenaded. Augustus Schell, John Kelly, William Roberts, W. H. Quincy and others addressed the audience from the balcony of the hotel, pledging a hearty support to the ticket and exhorting the Democracy of Indiana to renewed efforts for victory at the coming election.

After these gentlemen had spoken loud calls were made for Governor Hendricks, who appeared on the balcony and was received with most vociferous and protracted cheering. Quiet being restored, he said:

"My fellow citizens—It is impossible for me to make an address to you this evening. [Cries of "Go on."] I am here to pay my respects to the distinguished citizens from other States who are on their way home from one of the greatest political conventions that has ever held a session in this country. These distinguished men sympathize with us in the interests which we intend to protect by the change which is to take place at the coming election. [Cheers.] I believe at the next election that the people are going to express what is written in the platform adopted at St. Louis and what is written in the history of the distinguished man that heads the ticket, and that is thorough reform in the public service. [Great applause.] There is but one other thought that I will express to you, that the platform adopted at St. Louis declares that the resumption clause of the act adopted in 1875 shall be repealed, and the repeal of that clause which carries with it every feature of the law which is bringing about the contraction so hurtful to the interests of the country. I thank you for the compliment which you have paid me in this call. [Cries of "Go on."] I repeat I cannot undertake to make you an address. It is my duty to pay my attention and respects to the gentlemen who have addressed you. Again I thank you.

After dining with the Governor the party left in their special car for the East.

NOTIFYING TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—The committee appointed by the National Democratic Convention to notify Tilden and Hendricks of their nomination held a meeting last evening, made General John A. McClernand Chairman, resolved to wait on the nominees in a body, and for that purpose to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, on the 11th of July. A sub-committee was appointed to draw up a form of announcement to each of the nominees and the Chairman was appointed a committee of one to confer with them as to where it will be the most convenient for them to receive the committee.

THE "WESTLICHE POST" REPUDIATES THE NOMINATION.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—The following is part of an editorial published to-day in the *Westliche Post*, the Democratic German paper with which General Carl Schurz is connected:

Tilden-Hendricks—so reads the Democratic ticket for the Presidency. It is an utter impossibility to compress within the space of a few syllables the expression of such a forced traffic, or an act more prefidious to all principle. For who of whatever the name of Tilden may be or imply, he is made to be and mean that he is the open representative of the very opposite of that miserable policy of which, as the stubborn and unscrupulous spokesman for years, Thos. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, has been rendered so notorious. We wish to emphasize the fact that Mr. Hendricks is one of the most prominent leaders and loudest of spokesman of the paper swindlers and as such was their candidate for the first place on the Democratic ticket, but now has been put off with the second. Humbug, thy name is Democratic reform! Gold and paper, contraction and inflation, Tilden and Hendricks, let us have it all at once! How many men of sense will be found to join this absurd chorus? Evidently the nomination of Hendricks was a matter concerning which he could not be ashamed, but only honor and full of shame; a blow in the very face of all who saw in Tilden the embodiment of honest reform, and for the time being there is an end to all honest reform on the Democratic side and the truly independent citizens who do not believe they can serve two masters, will have to look in another direction and center their hopes elsewhere.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The Railway Abuses Considered—The Scope of Federal Legislation—Unification of Commercial Law.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The National Board of Trade to-day adopted a resolution, submitted by the Board of Trade of Chicago, favoring the establishment and continuance of fast mail trains and their extension where the necessities of the service demand and they can be adopted at reasonable cost.

A resolution was adopted, reciting that a remedy for abuses in existing forms of bills of lading and railroad receipts covering merchandise to be transported from one State to another lies within the scope and powers of Federal legislation, under the power to regulate commerce, and that it is the duty of Congress to regulate said abuses by appropriate legislation.

A resolution was also adopted suggesting that the rights and duties of railroads should be properly defined and the relations existing between the public and those who now control the public highways equitably and permanently adjusted.

Resolutions were also adopted commending to the consideration of the Legislatures of the several States the desirability of the uniformity of the laws of all States, relating to trade and commerce, and declaring that the best interests of producers, merchants and exporters of grain require the adoption of a uniform standard of quality in the principal markets of the country.

The other questions discussed were the tariff laws, the revision of the bankrupt laws, the national banking act, the commercial marine, etc.

A resolution instructing the Executive Council to call a meeting of the National Board for the middle of January, at Washington, was carried unanimously. Votes of thanks were passed to the New York commercial body for the reception and treatment of the delegations, to the press, Chairman and Secretaries, after which the convention finally adjourned, having finished its business.

THE YALE-HARVARD BOAT RACE.

The Yale Crew Win Easily by Eight Lengths—Four Mile Time of Twenty-two Minutes and Two Seconds.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., June 30.—The eight-oared four mile race between the Yale and Harvard crews on the Connecticut river, opposite this city, this afternoon, resulted in an easy victory for the Yale men, who took the lead at the start and kept it to the close, coming in about eight lengths ahead in twenty-two minutes and two seconds, the Harvard time being half a minute longer.

The afternoon was fine, the water smooth and the arrangements successful. The race started off with a stroke of thirty-four to the minute, while Harvard pulled thirty-five, and at the end of the first mile Yale was seven lengths ahead. During the last part of the second mile, Harvard made a spurt and reduced Yale's lead at the two mile flag to five lengths; but Yale steadily pulled away in the next mile and Harvard was seven lengths behind at the beginning of the last mile, during which Yale still further increased its lead. The Yale stroke was very steady from the start to the finish, never going below thirty two nor above thirty-four, while Harvard varied from thirty-five to forty. The steering of the Yale coxswain during the first mile was perfect and helped to give that crew its advantage. During the rest of the race there was considerable wild steering in both boats.

Yale men, who were present in large masses, were very enthusiastic over the success of their crew, and held a jollification meeting in the Opera House this evening, at which the crew had seats on the stage and were loudly cheered. Congratulatory speeches were made, all the crew uniting in giving the chief credit of the victory to Captain Cook and the stroke he has introduced.

PHILADELPHIA.

Death of Judge Lynd from Lockjaw.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Hon. James Lynd, one of the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas No. 3, died at a quarter before two o'clock this morning at his late residence on Woodland avenue, near Forty-seventh street. Two or three weeks ago he fell while leading a valuable Durham heifer about the grounds surrounding his house, his finger being badly lacerated by the cord attached to the animal. Although the injury did not appear to be serious at first it soon developed into symptoms of lockjaw and resulted in his death. Judge Lynd was a native of Philadelphia and was fifty five years of age. The announcement of his death was made in the court to-day and formal action was taken. A bar meeting will be held to-morrow.

Two idiots in Detroit, Thursday evening wrestled from 10:45 until 6:30 the next morning without either party obtaining a fall. The referee endeavored to induce them to continue the match, but was unable to do so, and he declared the match a draw and all bets are off.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

County and State Officials Arrested.

HARRISBURG, June 30.—Edward Gunster, ex-County Treasurer of Luzerne county, W. W. Kerr, formerly clerk in the Auditor General's office, and Marshall Smith, clerk in the Treasury Department, have been arrested, charged with forging and falsifying the returns of taxes collected in Luzerne county.

One Murderer Lynched and Another Released.

LOUISVILLE, June 30.—Information to the *Courier-Journal* from Lancaster, Kentucky, says that a mob removed Floyd Pierce, colored, charged with the murder of Henry Yeakley, white, from jail there this morning and hanged him to a tree. S. J. Williams, another murderer, was either liberated or escaped in the confusion.

Wholesale Arrest of Counterfeiters.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The United States detectives discovered the headquarters of a gang of counterfeiters at 53 Wilson street, Brooklyn, and arrested Tom Congdon, the notorious counterfeiter, who was engaged in printing national bank notes of five dollars denomination, of Castleton, and Charles Conklin, who was stamping the bills with a United States Treasury seal. The house on being searched was found to contain every facility necessary for manufacturing counterfeit money. In one of the closets were found plates for printing five dollar bills on the Hamdon National Bank of Westfield, Mass., the Merchants National Bank of New Bedford, Mass., and the National Bank of Castleton, New York. Fifty thousand dollars' worth of national bank bills were drying near one of the windows. The plate from which the back of the bill was printed, was said by one of the arrested counterfeiters to be from the hands of George White, one of the finest workmen in the country, and he was arrested and taken to Brooklyn yesterday.

The prisoners were taken before Judge Benedict in the United States Court. White was indicted and pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence and Congdon and Conkling pleaded not guilty.

POLITICAL.

State.

RATIFICATION MEETING AT FRANKLIN.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., June 30, 1876.

The Republicans of Franklin held a grand ratification meeting here to-night. Addresses were made by C. W. Mackey, L. D. Rogers and others. A Hayes and Wheeler club of one hundred and forty members was formed, and great enthusiasm prevails.

Judges Differ on the Law of Life Insurance.

ST. PAUL, June 30.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, a case came up against the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company wherein it was conceded that the party insured had committed suicide, and the policy expressly stipulated that if the insured died by his own hand, whether sane or insane, the policy should be void. Judges Dillon and Nelson differed in opinion whether the stipulation of the policy waiving question on account of insanity was or was not contrary to public policy, and the case was certified up to the Supreme Court of the United States for ultimate determination, both judges coinciding in the opinion that the question was too important in the life insurance interests of the prevalence of life insurance to be decided by any other than the court of final resort.

THE NATION TRUST COMPROMISE.

The Trustees Restrained from Entering Judgment against the Stockholders.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, S. Schoyer, Jr., Esq., presented a petition from L. M. Morris and other stockholders of the Nation Trust Company asking court to issue an order restraining the trustees, Major W. B. Negley and Judge Veech, from proceeding with suits on the notes and mortgages held by them against the stockholders until the further order of the court, Major Negley having expressed an intention to bring suits next Saturday if the instalment due was not paid by that time. The petitioners set forth that they have compromised with the city and county, representing two-thirds of the entire indebtedness, to pay in ninety days from June 15; that they have reason to believe that within a few days they will have secured the assent to a similar proposition from the other creditors of the Nation Trust Company, and have already procured the assent of many of them; that the said propositions have been accepted because the city and county believes that if the proceedings for collection be now instituted the properties pledged will be sacrificed and all the creditors greatly injured; that the petitioners believe that the enforcement of said securities for realization will result very disastrously to the interests of all the creditors of the company and the entering up judgments on notes and obligations so held by said trustees will prevent the said contributing stockholders from procuring the money necessary to carry out the terms of the arrangement entered into with the city and county, and other creditors, by greatly impairing, if not entirely destroying, their credit.

Judge McCandless granted the prayer of the petitioners and issued an injunction restraining Major Negley and Judge Veech from entering suits on the securities held until the 15th of July.

THE FOURTH.

Notes of Preparation.

The members of the Columbia Boat Club have made arrangements to have their boat-house launched in the middle of the Allegheny river on July 4, and handsomely decorated. A cannon will be on board and one hundred guns fired during the day.

Mr. George Bellstein, of Allegheny, who will be in command of the journeyman butchers of Allegheny on the Fourth, reports to the Chief Marshall that three hundred mounted men may be expected, together with thirty ladies in covered wagons, five wagons of live stock, and the whole delegation to be headed by Diefel's band.

In order to give the butchers and others an opportunity to appear in the procession on the Fourth, the market day has been changed from Tuesday to Monday. Housekeepers and others will bear this in mind and lay in their supplies on Monday morning.

The Allegheny Centennial Finance Committee met last evening, when it appeared that only $250 had been collected to defray the expenses of the celebration. The ward committees were urged to make greater efforts to secure money.

There was a meeting last night of the staff officers of the several divisions, when it was stated that arrangements had been made to procure rosettes at Fleishman Bros., on Market street.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

REV. J. F. MCLAREN, D.D., now of California, arrived in the city yesterday, on a visit to his friends.

REV. JOHN HICKEY lectures this evening in the basement of St. Paul's Cathedral, on the subject, "Our Fate at Last."

B. W. MORGAN, Esq., and wife, are now in the city visiting friends. They will visit the Centennial before returning to their home in the Far West.

P. C. KNOX, Esq., Assistant United States Attorney, yesterday resigned his office. He leaves with a good record, and the best wishes of many friends.

WILLIAM WATSON, an old and well-known citizen, died at six o'clock last evening at his residence in Frankstown, Twenty-third ward, of inflammation of the bowels. He was seventy-two years of age.

THE amended charter of the Reform School, having been approved by the court, has been forwarded to the Board of Public Charities for their approval. The Board of Managers, who have been awaiting this action in order that they might vacate their office, have resigned and their resignation will be sent to the Governor next week. The removal of the school to Morganza will probably take place in August.

Buy White River,

put up now, in sealed bags. Best flour for the money in the United States.

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

For Picnics--Ready for Immediate Use.

Boneless Cooked Hams, Corned Beef, Cin'ged Beef, Beef Tongues, Pickled Lamb's Tongue, Fresh and Spiced Salmon, Fresh, Spiced and Pickled Oysters, Fresh and Pickled Clams, Roast Poultry and Game, Fre ch Boneless Sardines, Fresh and Pickled Lobster, Russian Caviar, Turtle and Terrapin Soup, Yarmouth Bloaters, Rippered Herring, Potted Meats, Game and Fish, Anchovies and Snails, English Jams and Jellies, Brandy and Pickled Fruits, English Pickles and Onions, English and Scotch Biscuit, Imported Cheese, Coffee and Cocoa, Ready-made.

D. M. Jenkins,

20 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED — LODGERS — TWO OR three lodgers can be accommodated at No. 130 Washington street, near Fifth avenue, about five minutes' walk from the Postoffice.

WANTED—100 MEN—20 HORSES AND Carts, and 6 Plow Teams, at once, to work on R. R. Cut and B. H. Apply to WELSH, BRITTON & CO., Contractors, Millerstown, Butler county, Pa.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH—ALL kinds of Hair Cloth Furniture, from $100 to $1,000 worth. We have two first-class Pianos to sell, cheap, at $230. FEARNLY & FLEMING, 206 B aver avenue, or 143 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—4 NICE DWELLINGS—ON Hiland avenue, East End; large grounds, with fruit trees, etc.; rent very low. Inquire of LOCKHART & FREW, 174 Wood street.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—TWO DWELLings, with 5 rooms each, with Saladine stable and good cellar, both in good condition as to paint, paper, &c., on Center avenue, Bentlow. Inquire at 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A HANDSOME Brick Dwelling House, on Cliff street, Parnora, Allegheny, containing 7 rooms, with laundry, Cellar, 4 Bedrooms and Bath Room, Water and Gas throughout. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—HOUSE—NEW two-story Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Bath Room and Pantry on Kitchen. Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c. Located on Brunot's Island, Mount Troy road, near the proposed site for the new Ind ne Railway. Thirty-five minutes' walk from the ferry in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—

RARE CHANCE.

A fine place at Edgewater, A. V. R. R., consisting of a new and good House of 12 Rooms, and large Pantries and Store Rooms in addition. A Tenant House of 3 Rooms and a Cellar. Twenty-one acres of Ground. A never-failing supply of good, soft spring water, with hot and cold water in kitchen and bath room, and hydrants at the stable and spring house. A good Garden and the Orchard, and a very beautiful grove of forest trees at one side of the house. Lease runs for 3 years from April 1st. Rent very low. Apply to

WM. METCALF,
339 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portables, 6 second-hand Engine Lathes, 1 Planer and Matcher, 1 corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE — GRINDSTONES — ALL kinds on short notice and warranted to suit. Also Axles and Spindles. Shop on Liberty, for fine work. FARRELLY ALDEN, Agent, 23 Fifth avenue

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1876.

TILDEN'S good angel was absent on vacation at the time of his nomination at St. Louis.

TILDEN and HENDRICKS are the fruit of an intrigue of the basest elements of Democracy.

TO-DAY the people of Colorado will vote upon the adoption of the proposed State Constitution.

THE *Post* is the great *Mark Tapley* of politics. It always comes out strongest when adversity dashes its fondest hopes.

THE Cleveland *Plaindealer* feels aggrieved because the *Leader* sent a reporter to St. Louis "to belittle the Democratic Convention." Impossible!

TILDEN is the Shylock of American politics. His nose may not be so crooked as that of the crafty Jew, but his ways are fully as subtle and tortuous.

LAST year TILDEN'S friends passed the word along the lines in Ohio that ALLEN must be beaten. Now it is ALLEN'S turn to pay TILDEN in his own co

THE Democratic platform deal of ground, but why did incorporate a plank exp SAM'S robbery of the stock St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute road the tune of some $280,000?

CONGRESS will adjourn to day to meet on the Fourth of July in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. The intended programme on that occasion is merely the calling of the roll of the two Houses and the passage of appropriate resolutions.

ON THE first day of the National Democratic Convention the proceedings were opened with prayer by a clergyman notorious for his rebel sympathies and proclivities during the war, and on the second day a Catholic priest, of avowed ultramontane views and tendencies, was intrusted with the devotions.

EUROPEAN departures are increasing every week, and far more people will spend the summer months in continental touring than most people imagined. Eight steamers will sail from New York to-day, and all will be crowded. The incoming steamers are also bringing large numbers of foreign visitors to the Centennial.

HERE are a few of the pet names applied to TILDEN by his fellow Democrats:
"A railroad wrecker."
"A bloated bondholder."
"A bullionist."
"A sham reformer."
"A Tweed sympathizer."
"A ballot-box stuffer."
"A lightning calculator."
"Soapy Sam."

THE next President of the United States will be SAMUEL J. TILDEN.
"The stars have said it, and the voice
Of my own oracular and prophetic soul
Confirms the shining signs."
—*Courier-Journal.*
Hardly. Far more appropriate are these words of GRAY:
"Ambition thus shall tempt to rise,
Then hurl the wretch from high,
To grinning shame a sacrifice
And biting infamy."

LET colored voters remember that their race had no representative in the National Democratic Convention. As the New York *Graphic* says, it is the best commentary that could be made on its pretentious declarations in favor of union, fraternal feeling and universal good will. It is union with the negro left out, and a government in which he would have no voice. This is not the *Democracy* which JEFFERSON favored nor the fraternity that the country now demands.

Not more than a week before the St vention met, the New York *Eco*ocratic) said:
len be nominated at St. Louis. telegraph announces it, New old-time response by a thrill of en hat would continue during the and lead on to victory? On the few would be dead, in expecting appointments in case of , but from that moment the would fall like a wet blanket, ter who was nominated, him for dent, the October elections would us. Then good bye to all proocratic success."

ING to all accounts, our own LYMER, who nominated HAN could make the only effective speech of the day. He extolled his military achievements and his salvation of the Keystone State, and predicted that in November, if nominated, he would again preserve the Commonwealth. It was all well done, and a fine tribute to a Union soldier, but the hollowness of it all was palpably apparent to everybody who recollected that CLYMER, when HANCOCK was trying to save Pennsylvania from rebel invasion, voted against arming the State against the invading rebels.

A FEW days before the assembling of the Democratic Convention, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* said "the nomination of TILDEN at St. Louis would mean [illegible] long ago." The *Enquirer* now supports this man, who, in its own language, "has made any effort to bring Tweed to justice, and has permitted the Sheriff of New York to retain his office after allowing the greatest rogue of the century to go scot free." This is Democratic "reform!"

THE woman suffrage centennial to be held at Philadelphia next Monday, in commemoration of the establishment of woman suffrage in New Jersey, July 2, 1776, recalls to the Rochester *Democrat* an interesting historical fact. For thirty-one years, from 1776 to 1807, women had a constitutional right to vote, and in many cases actually did vote in New Jersey. Election [illegible] was conducted in which the words "he or she" and "his or her ballot" were used. The friends of woman suffrage claim that the absence of free schools and the existence of slavery gradually undermined the revolutionary spirit, and that the defeat of THOMAS JEFFERSON in New Jersey in the Presidential election of 1800 by the Federal votes of the women, led to their disfranchisement in 1807, by a Democratic Legislature.

TO-DAY, in the United States Court o New York, the question of TILDEN'S manipulation of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, comes up for inquiry. The substance of the accusation against the great "reformer" is, in the words of Mr. GRISWOLD, who was President of the reorganized corporation, that while vice-TILDEN, its confederation with CHARLES BUTLER and RUSSELL SAGE, of New York, about the year 1866, appropriated bonds belonging to the railroad company, amounting to upward of $284,000; that these bonds carried coupons of semi-annual interest from 1862, and that the whole amount realized on the bonds and interest is now not less than $500,000." The "railroad wreckers" who have absorbed this handsome sum are called to answer in a civil suit for recovery, and their response must be made to-day.

IF, which now seems inevitable, there should be war in Europe, England will in all probability be dragged into it. There is a prevalent impression that a ring will be made by Russia, France, Germany, Austria and England, and that Turkey and the minor States—such as Montenegro, Servia and the Herzegovina—be allowed to fight it out. But how they can fight it out, any of them, without England's money, is a puzzle, and Austria will find it next to impossible to keep out of the fray. Should there be a row, and Austria get drawn into it, Germany would have something to say. Once let Germany renew her armor and France would find it next to impossible to keep quiet. The situation regarded from any point of view is perilous, and emphatically perilous to England. Turkey is in the way, and John Bull could not afford to allow her to be absorbed by any one of the other great Powers.

THE extension of the Reading Railroad to Buffalo is proposed. At present this company has no through Western connection; hence its business is confined principally to the coal trade, while even in this branch the want of a Western outlet is severely felt. The managers have for years been seriously considering the advisability of extending their line so as to tap the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia road near Port Alleghany, and the *Williamsport Banner* expresses the opinion that if the people of Buffalo, and of other points along the route, will give the project the desired support, it will be speedily undertaken. The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, however, thinks that in the present condition of commercial affairs it is questionable if much, or any, material aid can be expected from that end of the route; although there is no disputing the fact that the construction of the short link of road necessary to connect the Reading with the Buffalo line would be a great acquisition to the business of that city.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC BOLTER.

The Steubenville *Gazette*, a life-long Democratic paper, bolts the nomination of TILDEN. It says:

As for Mr. Tilden, we have frequently said that if he were nominated we would not give him our support, and now that he has been chosen as the "Democratic" candidate for President, we declare freely and unequivocally, that unless something beyond our present knowledge conspires to change our opinion of the man and his position, we will do nothing whatever to further his election. We do not now consider him a Democrat, for no Democrat would have used his influence and money to defeat the election of Wm. Allen to the Governorship of Ohio, as did Mr. Tilden last year. After having worked so earnestly for the success of the Democratic greenback cause last year, and placed ourselves nearly upon a similar platform this year, we believe it would be self-stultification for us to support the man whose name more than any other in the country is a synonym for our defeat. In our action upon this question we feel that we have the sanction of a great majority of the Democrats of Jefferson county, and expect them to us a hearty support. We are standing upon our own and their record, and feel assured that they will do likewise.

THE special point of TILDEN'S harangue at Albany on Thursday night was an appeal for the votes of workingmen. And thereby hangs a tale. TILDEN is largely interested in mines near Marquette, Michigan, and one of them is named the New York mine, in compliment to his State He owns three-fourths of the stock of this mine, and is the President of the company. In 1863 the New York Mine Company, among others, issued demand notes in payment of the laborers and local trade debts, which notes were beautifully engraved and presented a striking similitude to a greenback note. These mine shinplasters circulated among the people of the Upper peninsula of Michigan as money, and were soon issued in such vast numbers that they drove legitimate money out of general circulation. In the ten years in which they had full sway Mr. FINNEY, the sub-Collector of the Marquette district, who was one of the parties who made the assessment upon which the currency was listed for taxation, estimates that fully fifty millions of this worthless trash was issued by TILDEN and his mining friends. In 1874 certain enterprising wild cat operators counterfeited some of the stuff, and they were arrested and prosecuted for the forgery. The trial developed the fact that the issue of this "iron currency," as it was called, was illegal and fraudulent; that the notes were void and incapable of being forged, and that the utterers of them were liable to fine and imprisonment for their enterprise. In the meantime, the attention of the Government authorities had been called to the fact that the mining corporations had not paid any of the tax required by law in such cases, and an agent was sent to assist the resident revenue agent in assessing and collecting the tax due for years. It was also announced that the statute taxing national and State banks ten per cent. on every dollar of this money that had or might issue would be enforced. This killed TILDEN'S rag baby effectually, and he and his fellow wild catters set about devising a plan to escape paying the tax that was justly due the Government on the shinplasters they had issued. Accordingly, they framed an act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle all claims and penalties against them on the payment of a *mere* moiety of the amount they owed, and this act they rushed through the night of the last session of the Forty-third Congress. TILDEN also had several stores in the neighborhood of his mines, where groceries and dry goods and a variety of other articles were for sale, and he made his notes legal tender in exchange for these goods. His notes being legal tender only at his own stores, the unfortunate holders had to make all their purchases from TILDEN, who thus pocketed a handsome profit on the sale of his wares. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, now a supporter of TILDEN, is the authority from which we derive these several facts. A millionaire who insists upon paying wages with bogus and otherwise dishonest paper scrip, is a pretty fellow to appeal for the votes of the workingmen, isn't he?

IN NOTICING the remarkable increase which has taken place within the last four or five years in the production of Bessemer steel rails in this country, the Boston *Advertiser* shows very conclusively that this important interest owes its success and very probably its existence, before the workings of the protective tariff, which the Democrats are now seeking to overthrow. At the start it was seriously questioned whether we had any pig iron that would furnish the required chemical analysis, so as to be adapted to the process. The same doubt existed with reference to the finding of "ganister" and the making of a suitable "spiegeleisen." The quality of the pig iron and the [illegible] for making the tests could not have been commanded without protection. The cost of a Bessemer plant was very great, and the first question to be solved was how to reduce the expense per ton of steel produced. Either less expensive machinery or the means of an increased production was necessary to reduce the investment of capital per ton. The result was the improvement of the machinery at increased cost, but in so doing its productive power was so largely increased that the investment of capital per ton has been reduced nearly sixty-six per cent. "This," says our contemporary, "is the natural and uniform working of protection, to improve the machinery and lessen the amount of labor. To succeed with a manufactured article under any tariff that can be passed is only possible under these conditions." The bringing out and development of this great interest is of much importance in the utilization of our native resources and the increased employment of labor; but by its tendency to secure lower prices it is of even greater benefit to the country financially. The *Advertiser* says:

"That the protective tariff should be entitled to a large share of the credit for the introduction of this manufacture into this country, few will dispute. Under its fostering care the necessary capital was ventured, and under its [illegible] king the manufacturers have been enabled to sustain themselves, until by new processes discovered, as the result of costly experiments and by new and costly machinery, they are able not only to compete with the foreign article, but, by increasing the production to a point necessary supplying the home demand, to reduce the price to less than a third of its former cost."

THE Liberal German press is very generally supporting the Republican ticket. The Chicago *Tribune* prints a list of twenty-three daily German papers which have come out for HAYES and WHEELER. When the Cincinnati nominations were announced, no disposition was apparent among the Germans to wait and see what might be done at St. Louis. They were pleased with the ticket, and, in that straightforward way to which they are accustomed, they have not hesitated to give expression to their feelings. The cordiality of their reception of the Republican ticket is largely due to the fact that they have no hope of any reformation in the Democratic party. It is incapable of rising to a higher political plane, or take advanced position upon any great public issue; but like a drowning rat it clings to the old Democratic hulk of the past with desperate tenacity. In the past record of the Democracy there is nothing inviting to the earnest, honest reformer. As the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, perhaps the most influential paper in the West, tersely expresses it, that "party cannot show itself without revealing its real form and substance; it cannot open its mouth without scorching it; it cannot do homage to the truth without damaging itself; it cannot refer to the history of its glory without evoking the memory of its disgrace." The same paper further says:

"A party which, to go back no further for the present, nominated a prominent leader who war against the South, upon a platform that branded the war as a failure; a party which afterward united itself with the independent movement for the sole purpose of betraying it, and of laying everywhere its own cuckoo-eggs in the all too-generous nest prepared for them; a party which means one thing at the South and an entirely different thing in the North, one thing in the East and another in the West; a party which in one place cries for hard money and in another dandles the rag baby on its knees; which rides the free school nag here, and cooks Irish and Catholic porridge there, such a through-and-through shabby and cheating party has no longer the shadow of a right to existence, before the tribunal of sound political morality, and to join in the cry for Reform *in its name* is nothing but the shallowest hoco-pocus and trickery."

GOVERNOR TILDEN having boasted that he would carry the State of New York by 50,000 majority, the *Mail* admits that, if he can successfully execute the plan by which HOFFMAN was counted in as Governor of that State in 1868, he will probably realize his expectations. Its *modus operandi* was as follows:

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION, October 27, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR—Please at once communicate with some reliable person in each city or four principal towns of him (expenses your county and return to end) to *telegraph* duly arranged for at Tammany Hall, at to William M. Tweed, the polls, not wait the minute of closing the polls, but wait the minute of closing such person's estimate of ing for the vote. For the telegram be as follows: the vote. "This town will show a Democratic "This town loss) over last year of gain (or Or this one, if sufficiently certain: "This town will give a Republican (or Democratic) majority of ——." There is, of course, an important object to be obtained by a simultaneous transmission at the hour of closing the polls, but not longer waiting. Opportunity can be taken of the usual half hour lull in telegraphic communication over lines before actual results begin to be declared, and before the Associated Press absorb the telegraph with returns and interfere with individual messages, and give orders to carefully watch the count.

Very truly yours,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
Chairman.

This was the occasion when 212,000 votes were "counted in" in New York city for TILDEN and TWEED'S candidate, and thus secured his election as Governor. No doubt TILDEN'S managers would, if in their power, do as generously by him as he himself did by HOFFMAN eight years ago.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

William Shakespeare is laying water pipes in Boston.

Back numbers of anti-Tilden papers are now in demand.

The appetite of the Democrats for boiled crow is unlimited.

Morrissey says Tilden "has stopped stealing." When did he stop?

There appears to be no end to American college commencements.

Miss Bennett, sister of James Gordon Bennett, has entered a convent.

There's many a thumb on now that will be off after the glorious Fourth.

Half a million cans of straw berries have been put up in California this year.

Heavy shipments of grain continue, and there is a call from Europe for more oats.

The New York Board of Health denounces black hats as provocative of sunstroke.

John B. Gough will Blunder 130 times on the platform next winter, at $200 a Blunder.

Joel Parker, the man who was "born on the battle-field of Monmouth," only got eighteen votes.

Gratz Brown has disposed of his entire stock of buttered watermelons to the Democratic party.

The plucky little Steubenville *Gazette* peremptorily refuses to go into the leek-eating business.

The New York Republican State Central Committee met on Thursday. This promptitude means work.

Teachers and pupils are already planning how best to enjoy their vacations. Don't forget the Centennial.

Robins are eating the unripe cherries, but they don't have enough stomach to ache very much with.

This is the season when the country-bound school boy makes his annual purchase of fishing tackle.

A boat propelled by an undulating fin like that of a sea-horse is being experimented with upon the Thames.

They call him "Slippery Sam" in Michigan and Indiana. The story of that wildcat bank will now be told over again.

Don't kiss your dog. A woman in New Yord did the other day, and died of a mouth disease contracted from the poodle.

The Sherman process of steel conversion in the Martin furnace at the Centennial, is occupying the attention of French metallurgists.

Any one who cannot afford to buy an American flag these times ought to emigrate to the Fejee Islands. "Three for a quarter."

The price of crow has sharply advanced, owing to the enormous demand from Democratic papers which could never support Tilden.

The Brooklyn *Union* weightily observes that the nomination of Hon. Horace Fairbanks for Governor of Vermont will make the scales jump.

The New York Board of Health says that the chief inciting causes of sunstroke are loss of sleep, worry, excitement and the abuse of stimulants.

The English homeopaths at the Philadelphia convention state that little progress has been made in the practice of homeopathy in that country.

Good. The employees of the Lafayette Steel Works, Jersey City, have been disposed of; she must note changes in dates, and provide for the filling up of those that are vacated by inability to accept. She must arrange plans for the pleasure of her guests and to suit different tastes; she must remember personal likes and dislikes, particularly in regard to food; she must consult the gardiner in regard to fruits, flowers and vegetables; she must give the daily orders to the butcher; she must be able upon a pinch to make the pies or puddings. She must above all things see that her house is in equisite order for the the reception of her guests; that the household linen is of perfect fineness and neatness and purity; that the rooms are sweet and clean and thoroughly prepared for comfort and convenience. In good country houses, not only are small writing tables and chairs considered essential to the furnishing of guest chambers, but the implements for writing with various sizes of note, letter paper and envelopes are supplied, and these of course must be directly the care of the lady chatelaine herself.

Thus it will be seen that a country house is no sinecure, and that there are other ways of earning one's daily bread besides sewing and washing dishes. Besides, it must be remembered that little credit is given for all this; it is not put down as *work*. If a man supervises a great establishment by which money is made, it is work; but if a woman supervises a great establishment in which money is spent, it is not work, though the real labor performed in one case may be greater than in the other. But perfection in the one case is to have the work done with as much noise and fuss as possible, in the other so smoothly that the wheels are not visible, the whole machinery seeming to move by its own volition.

TOILETTES IN COUNTRY HOUSES.

There is one beautiful thing in dress in country houses, and that is the freedom. Ladies can, and seemingly do, dress as they please. At least among the highest and most refined people there is no effort to follow fashion. There is fineness, and softness, and grace, and artistic effect, but there are few of those elaborate costumes which represent the latest fashion plate.

All kinds of white toilettes are in order, white negliges for morning, white over a color, or a tint for dinner, white prettily draped with ribbons and trimmed with lace for the evening. A white lawn, trimmed with pleated ruffles, and with a fichu tied at the back, only needs a shade hat to complete a morning toilette in which one can walk, or ride, or accompany the gentlemen in her rounds.

Young lady daughters sometimes put over these white morning dresses an ample apron of gingham, long sleeves of the same, gathered into bands and pinned to the shoulder, and thus without soiling their drapery assist in the fine dusting, the arrangement of parlors, the distribution of flowers and the like tasks admirably suited to their tastes and capacity.

The colored embroidery so fashionable abroad is not much used here, excepting in rich hand work done in silk, and used for the trimming of bandsome dinner and evening dresses of ivory faille. Pretty white embroidered muslins are worn for morning walks in park or garden, but the embroidery is usually white, and the trimming Valenciennes lace and colored ribbons. If the embroidery is colored it is executed in wool, and the dress forms a suit which is pretty, and well-adapted for young ladies' wear at garden and croquet parties.

The princesse dress is always a favorite with women of refined taste. It is cut high and low, round and square necked, sometimes close, sometimes open. For morning wear it is cut high, in soft nansook, the seams outlined with narrow thread insertion, a mere beading. Round the neck is a little fichu of lace or *crepe de chine*, down the front ornamental bows. A belt or girdle holds the chatelaine, from which the fan is suspended. A low princesse dress may be of soft ivory silk, pulled and alternated with blue insertion of gauze, of *crepe de chine*, or of a very fine all wool berage, which mold into the figure charmingly and is especially youthful, and therefore adapted for young and young married ladies. Either and all of these materials are slightly fulled and draped over silk, and trimmed with bows of black velvet and roses, or ribbon loops with marrabent or tasseled fringes, with deep netted heading for border. Pretty greys appear sometimes in diaphonous materials, relieved with a dash of flaming color, and these are lovely cinnamon shades, over which white lace or thin muslin has an exquisite effect, particularly a small bouquets of white and red daisies or roses enter into the garniture. Shoes and hosiery play a great part in the dressing at country houses; there are so many occasions and emergencies in which the feet are likely to be more visible than in the ordinary and orderly routine of city life. Fine open worked hosiery here comes into use again and are as captivating upon a pretty, delicate foot as the most costly silk.

But there are ladies who consider thread hose, even though fine as the famous glove made from a spider's web, as "harsh," and declare they cannot endure it. Those tinted silk is their only wear, displayed to advantage by the new sandalled slippers, which are replacing the French reception shoes, strapping across the front, and the Oxford ties which latter ought only to be worn by ladies who wear "ones and a half."

JEWELS AND ORNAMENTS.

It has become increasingly the fashion of late years to adapt the ornaments to the costume and to discard mere gold jewelry. The heavy linked necklaces, with yellow gold pendants and massive band bracelets, which are displayed in shop windows, are never seen upon the person of an elegante. They are displayed upon the neck and arms of a walking suit upon the promenades, or at the theater, by persons to which their cost was of great importance, and who having once became their possessors, hang them out as an evidence of their claim to distinction upon every possible occasion. Bracelets have ceased to be fashionable since form became a study in dress, and no woman of fine taste with a well molded arm would now think of spoiling it with bracelets. Two or three twelve buttoned gloves of the finest and softest kid, which fit like another and more velvety skin, is the great desideratum. A new extravagance abroad is the introduction of solid gold embroidery, and a specimen dress has been sent to the Centennial Exhibition from Paris, which is said to be worth forty thousand dollars. It is simply a rich white satin dress, with a very long train, hand embroidered in gold, and its appearance would hardly be likely to tempt any one to commit the folly of purchasing it at that figure, or contemplate solid gold with a yearning to see it produced in an embroidery pattern. Still it may have the effect to create a demand for fine gold ornamentation to a limited extent and revive the drooping trade in gold jewelry. Fine gold buttons are among the novelties for the fastening of dresses, and these are very pretty and very effective, especially upon prune, black, navy blue and invisible green. Nothing can be in better taste than a handsome faille in either of these shades, trimmed with feather trimming to match, and fastened down the length of the long cuirasse basque with small buttons of fine gold. As was remarked, however, the tendency is toward ornaments to match the toilette or toward eccentric ornaments.

We have now copied nearly all jewels, including necklace and ear rings in exquisite point laces, in many different patterns, and a toilette is recently mentioned, the ear rings scorpion pattern, the ring, composed of black ribbon, velvet, embroidered with rubies and edged with a ruby fringe. Ear rings made of narrow ribbon, either velvet or watered silk, are quite one of the fashions of the day. The ribbon, which is doubled, is fastened with a small buckle of either pearls or diamonds, and fringed to correspond, and for day wear the ribbon is ornamented with either steel or silver.

Shell and silver still hold a prominent place, particularly the fine Genoese silver filagree jewelry of which there are some exquisite specimens at the Exposition.

But the latest craze is for ornaments in certain foreign woods, Chinese and Japan woods, the Jerusalem olive, and the like.

These ornaments come in the form of sleeve-buttons, rosaries with crosses attached and necklaces, and are marked with Eastern characters. But if the demand continues we may expect to see wooden chatelaines, bracelets and whatever else fancy may suggest, but only with so much of Jerusalem or Japan work about them as varnish and a little clever spatter work can impart.

JENNIE JUNE.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

The American Longchamps—High Fashion at the Races—Fashions at Country Houses —Country Toilettes, Etc.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, June 28, 1876.

Spring season in the metropolis extends now nearly to the end of June, closing only with the Jerome Park races, which attract a very gay and fashionable crowd, and are a sort of Longchamps for the exhibition of new and pretty toilettes. The first of the "Dolly Vardens," of the "Sheath" dresses, and other noted styles, were displayed at Jerome Park, on the piazzas of the Jockey Club House, from which the wives, daughters and friends of the members are permitted to see the running of the famous horses and play at betting upon the merits of their favorites.

The formation of the "Coaching Club" has introduced a new and picturesque element into these brilliant gatherings which adds greatly to their attractiveness. The members of this club own English drags, a gorgeous sort of old-fashioned stage coach, which their owners drive themselves, the servants sitting behind in tiger uniform, and the gentlemen sporting top boots, red or yellow waistcoats and buckskin breeches. Every coach is fitted with boxes, which serve as hampers for provisions. Ladies ride on top, and the driver winds a silver horn at starting and on arriving, in good old style.

There is a wide grassy slope, shaded with trees, below the broad piazzas of the club house, and upon one side of this the drags unload as they arrive, and their occupants distribute themselves in striking groups *a la* Derby, while the servants unpack the provisions and arrange the tempting luches.

The whole performance affords a charming opportunity for the display of toilettes, of ankles, of brightness, of that deligtful address, grace and vivacity, which characterizes American girls and captivates foreigners, particularly Englishmen, to an insane degree. The Coaching Club has recently been supplemented, not displaced, by the Polo Club, which is limited to twenty-five members and has its grounds in the immediate vicinity of Jerome Park. There the privileged persons betake themselves after the racing is over, and witness the novel performance of playing ball with mallets and on fleet little mustang ponies, by distinguished young gentlemen in stripped cowkict shirts and skull caps, who themselves have only been seen by ladies of their set in dress coats, and with a rose in their button hole. It is very funny and affords a new sensation, which is a great thing in our "best society."

GLORIFIED COTTONS.

Not that I have any disposition to rail against society; it has its uses and one of them is the influence sometimes unconsciously exerted in favor of good things. The fashionable young men of New York have done a manly thing, in a manly way: they have shown respect for work and workers, and when the regular stage drivers and back drivers showed them good natured consideration, by yielding the road or getting out of the way, the amateurs responded by inviting them to a dinner, at which a little, not too much speechifying cemented the good will between them.

This was good. Now, the belles are doing better work than they imagined by adapting their dress to its purpose, by wearing linen and cotton *fete* dresses, which are as much prettier and more bewitching than silk, for races, and boating and lawn, and garden parties, and croquet, as May is sweeter than November. When Angelica, placed on a pretty foot upon the steps in her descent from Mr. Montmorency Knickerbocker's coach, her pretty grey stripe with dark blue costume fluttering in the gentle wind, and the flow of blood to her, and the low droop, shaded by a plume of her Gainsborough hat touching her shoulder, she has no idea that she is preaching the gospel of work to Martha and Penelope, Hattie and Jemima, but she is.

When a lovely and aristocratic young bride puts on a white antique linen, of the purest ivory tint, and shades her fair face with a coarse straw hat, she is simply delighted with the effect. She has no idea, thank heaven, of doing it from humanitarian motives, but she accomplishes a useful, humane work nevertheless, for she has taken common things and imparted to them the beauty and fragrance of her own person and belongings, and has helped to teach a great truth, that nothing is poor or commonplace in itself; it only becomes so by the company in which we keep it, the use to which we put it.

I sing the praises of cotton; that is, I would if I could, and I thank art and skill and industry for making that which is within the search of every one, so good in texture and design, that those who cannot afford silk are no longer to be pitied.

The curious American passion for silk is a remnant of our early days of poverty and privation, when women did their own work, went out very rarely, and there is all the dignity of best black silk and real lace. As time went on and occasions for going out multiplied, they still clung to the idea that they must always wear silk, and thus it happens that with many women of late years, silk has become the only wear, and if they can only get one new silk dress, instead of having that a useful one, adapted to diversified occasions, they still cling to silk, and trail it in the most ostentatious ness that it only exposes either their ignorance or their poverty. The white antique or demasked linens of the present season are lovely; they have a smooth satine surface, and bespeed in a few minutes' time. One could take a fine old table cloth, dip it in a solution of coffee (if it had been kept white), and make of it a fashionable linen dress. Then there are grey twilled cottons, which look like serges, and are stylishly trimmed with grey linen lace and grey and red ribbons, the latter being used where a dark blue is introduced. The bows of ribbon with which the costume is profusely ornamented correspond in color. There are also grey and cream colored lawns, into which poppy red or dark blue is introduced in minute proportions, but with a striking effect, which the addition of silk or ribbon bows of the same shade greatly heightens.

There is no medium in color this season. Everything is very dark, very light or very bright blues, apple greens or silvery the red of the poppy, of Burgundy wine, the vermilion and darkest, deepest blue, contrasts with light or neutral shades.

Your new and very pretty dresses are of grey, or unbleached linen, embroidered in the same shade, with linen also, but with dots, or linen introduced of colored wool, dark red or blue, and this deep color united with grey in the ribbon which forms the garnishing.

Garden party and croquet dresses may be made cheaply and effectively of the pretty new ginghams, in fine checks and clustered stripes, grey and pink, with a line of black, or grey and dark blue, with lines of black and yellow, the trimming of linen lace. It may be useful to the possessors of ivory damasked linen dresses to suggest the washing them in cool rice water, and the ironing upon the wrong side. Soap or starch will also be needed, and should not be allowed to come near them, any more than they should near prints and ginghams, which should be washed always in brine water.

A SCHOOL OF DRESS MAKING.

A lady of rank in Paris has, it is said, started a school for the purpose of teaching young ladies in society how to do their own dressmaking in correct and even scientific principals. A skilful modiste is engaged to give two lessons per week of one hour each to the class, who practice at home between times, and many of them show a genius for the work which will shortly make them expert. Why cannot several such schools be established for the benefit of fashionable young ladies in this country? It would be more rapid, and to many of them more interesting work than drawing, or painting, or wood carving, or lace making. Why cannot we have schools of dressmaking as well as schools of cookery? One is as useful as the other, and in the country saved in families would be a consideration. American girls need something to do; that is conceded; and how many make poor singers and still poorer players and imaginative writers who would make excellent dressmakers. Besides, there is no need to inform the world of their mission. They can put their taste and skill to real practical use, and no one be the wiser. They can save the ten, twenty, thirty, forty or fifty dollars they pay for having a dress made and get a second one, or put the money in the bank for a wedding portion.

American girls are pretty, but, as a rule, they are the most utterly useless of human beings. They toil not, neither do they spin, Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. It may well be a serious question to any man, whether he can afford to marry one of them. They can neither help him nor their wives; they can expect all the good things of this world to fall into their laps, without even reaching out their hands for it.

A fashionable school of dressmaking would be a very good thing, that is a school that was made fashionable by the auspices under which it was opened.

One of the truest of charities and philanthropies would be such a school, superintended by some lady in high position, who would attract young women to it and take as much trouble for it as for a "rose bud" dinner party.

FASHIONS IN COUNTRY HOUSES.

As the Centennial keeps more of our people at home, so it also occasions more visiting in country houses, more hospitality of that extended and ample proportion which is common in England, but of which less is practiced in this country, partly because we have fewer fine country homes, partly because American ladies do not like the constant supervision and real work which it occasions.

For the owner and proprietor of an estate in this country rarely devotes much of his time to it; he is engrossed in business, or politics, or the arduous duties of a profession, and if his wife, who must attend to the details of the out door as well as indoor to the minutia of the farm and the garden, the green house and the grapery, as well as supervise the domestic routine of the menage.

Nor are the interior duties slight. In order to entertain a numerous circle of friends and business acquaintances, she must keep a set of books with as much regularity as the paid employees of a business house. She must send out invitations by every mail; she must receive replies; she must check off those people who have

DRY GOODS.

1876.

EXTRA GOO
ON E
WM. SEMPL

DRESS GOODS!

For the following month, we have placed on our counters some unusual good bargains in Dress Goods, &c., and everything offered will be found much less than usual prices.

At 12½, 15, 20 and 22c, a choice assortment of Plain and Twilled Debeges, extra good value.
At 22 and 25c, latest colors and styles in Debege Plaids, a good bargain.
At 8c, 10, 12½, 15 and 18½c, a large variety of new Summer Dress Plaids, a special good bargain.
At 37½c, extra fine quality Plain and Twilled Debeges, all wool, worth 50c.

CASHMERES.

At 25, 45, 50, 62½c and up to $1 50, fine Colored Cashmeres, latest colors, an extra good bargain.
At 25 to 50c, special bargains in Japanese Silks.
At 5c to $3, extra good values in Plain, Striped and Checked Black Hernanis and Grenadines.
At 12½c to 37½c, all shades in Grass Cloths and Dress Linens, for Suitings and Dusters.
At 12½ to 37½c, choice line of Colored and Fancy Lawns.
At 12½c to $1 00, extra good bargains in Black Alpacas.
At 50c to $3 00, best possible value in Black Cashmeres.

SILKS.

At $1, Medium and Seal Brown Dress Silks.
At $1 12½, all shades and best of colors in an extra fine quality of Colored Silks.
At 75c to $1 50, a full line of Black Dress Silks, to which we invite the attention of our patrons as unrivaled anywhere for value at the prices.
Full assortment of Fancy Striped and Checked and Mourning Silks, Brocaded Silks in cloth shades, at our usual lowest prices.
Special good bargains in Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.

Special Good Bargai

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STEPHEN F.
WHITMAN & SON,
S. W. Cor. Twelfth and Market Streets,
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and select some of their INIMITABLY FINE PREPARATIONS IN
CHOCOLATE,
BON-BONS
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FOR FAMILIES OR FRIENDS.
Branch Manufactory—MACHINERY HALL, Exposition Grounds.

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CHOCOLATE Moulded, SYRUPS Bottled, and BON-BONS made in
SILVERWARE.
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WHOLESALE DEALER IN
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For Ladies Bound to the Centennial.
Novelties in Suits, Costumes,
Traveling Wraps and Children's Wear.
LADIES' ULSTER COATS, of Slate and Drab Linen, Grey Poplin, Brown Mixed and Steel Mohair, $3 to $24. Linen and Poplin Dusters with capes, $3 to $8.
BASQUES AND OVERSKIRTS, in all the popular costume materials from $3 to $30. OUR LINE OF LADIES' SUITS is by far the largest and most complete in the city, embracing all the approved suitings of the season, made up in the latest styles and combinations. They are selling at prices much lower than last season, and are entirely satisfactory to buyers. Among the NOVELTIES are stylish French Foulard Suits in Brown, Myrtle, Blue and Black, $20 to $24, always new American Cambric Suits and Wrappers in Brown, Black and Blue, tastefully trimmed, at $4 to $6. A new lot of these handsome Striped and Colored Silk Suits, opened last Saturday, now selling at $25, $30, $40, $50 and upwards. Black Silk Suits from $45 upwards. A choice stock of Sacques, Dolmans and Cardinal Capes in Silk and Cashmere. Misses' and CHILDREN'S AND DUSTERS and SUITS FOR CHILDREN of all sizes and conditions, in White Cords, Colored Linens and Plaid Percales.

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25 FIFTH AVENUE.
N. B.—About the 3d of June we shall open White Organdie Suits, suitable for graduating classes in Seminaries and High Schools. Trhs

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No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
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Chas. G. Mil

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 30, 1876.

The quiet feeling prevailing in all branches of business, continued to-day and the banks and financial institutions could claim no exemption from the general rule. Bankers, without any exception that we learned of, reported a light business both in counter and discount operations. Notwithstanding the near approach of the opening of another new month, when hundreds of outstanding obligations must be renewed, monetary matters exhibited no indications of leaving the rut they are now occupying. The banks continue to carry large balances of unemployed funds, and discount rates are inclined toward ease. Most of the discounting is done in the usual routine at 7@9 per cent., but it would be easy to place good paper of suitable date with prime collateral security at 6 per cent., and call loans on Government collateral could be obtained even below that rate. There is not much hope for an improvement during July, as the spring and early summer trade is now ever, and merchants are arranging for their annual vacation, as well as from the fact that the supply of unemployed funds will be increased by the July disbursements. At any rate bankers are inclined to believe they will be allowed to "pursue the even tenor of their way" for the present, and that the money market will continue to rule dull until the new grain crops are harvested, and the usual preparations commence for the fall trade.

The month closed quietly in the commercial circles, which preserved their usual aspect of uninteresting somnolence. The condition of trade during the month ending to-day has been on the whole quite dull, and the volume of business has fallen much below that of May or April. This was to be expected to a certain extent, as the usual result of the summer quiet; but the dullness has been such as to dampen to a considerable extent the hopes of recovery and improvement raised by the signs of activity noted in the progress of the spring trade. One or two lines of business have preserved a fair degree of activity. The petroleum trade, owing to the opening of the competing Richmond route and the continued strength of the foreign markets, has been exceptionally prosperous and has done better than during any similar period for some years. The grocery and dry goods trades have also done comparatively well, but have settled down during the past few days to the prevailing level of the general stagnation. The iron market has hardly justified the hopes expressed for its future during the early spring trade. It is true that nearly all the iron sold now realizes the cost of manufacture and a narrow margin of profit; but the demand continues slack and the requirement of the markets in which our manufactures are sold, do not seem so great as yet to absorb the production of our mills and factories. The sanguine expectations also voiced in the spring have as a general rule given place to a hope that the fall trade will infuse life and prosperity into our commercial and manufacturing interests.

—The disbursements to be made to-morrow on account of interest on public indebtedness are quite heavy. Of the $25,000,000 in coin required to be disbursed for the July interest on the public debt, about $11,000,000 will be paid on registered bonds. Of the registered interest to be paid, about $8,000,000 will be paid out at New York, $1,800,000 at Boston, $700,000 at Philadelphia, $300,000 at Baltimore, $150,000 at Washington, $75,000 at Cincinnati $69,000 at Pittsburgh, $59,000 at Chicago, $48,000 at San Francisco and smaller amounts at some other points. The coupon interest will be distributed in about the same proportion. In addition to the coin interest there will be paid in currency, on account of interest due on $65,000,000 of Pacific Railroad bonds. The payment of this interest has been in progress at the several sub-treasuries all the current week, and will be completed as demanded. To-morrow is also the semi-annual period for the payment of interest on the Allegheny county coupon 5s, Allegheny City 4s, 6s and 7s, City of Pittsburgh 4s, 5s, 6s and 7s. Interest is also maturing in Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania Railroad first and general mortgage 6s, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s, West Penn 6s and a number of other securities. The *Ledger* says concerning these disbursements:

> From all these sources of payment a very large amount of money will come upon the banking lines in July, thus adding millions to their present plethora. At New York the July disbursements for interest and dividends are estimated at $6,000,000, and at Boston over $3,000,000. These heavy payments must add materially to the large amount of unemployed money on the market. A very large amount of these interest payments and dividends will naturally seek investment, and as there is more than the usual disposition evinced on the part of capitalists to invest in what is undoubtedly reliable railroad securities it is not unreasonable to anticipate pieces of such securities will be in demand, and that the effect will be an early termination in favor of borrowers of the long period of inactivity in the loan market which has existed since the panic of September, 1873.

—The French Senate does not countenance the views of the so called scientists who deny and that the use of silver shall be discontinued in currency. The London *Times* of the 15th inst. contains an account of the debate in the French Senate, the preceding day on the silver coinage.

> The Senate agreed to the bill which enables the Government, by decree, until the 31st of January, 1878, to limit or suspend the coinage of five-franc silver pieces for private individuals. It rejected an amendment by M. Vantavon, which provided that silver money should not be henceforward be coined at all. M. Dumas, the Governor of the Bank of France, supported the bill, and dwelt on the inconveniences of an exclusive gold standard. He mentioned that in the past fifteen months the bank had received 225,000,000 of gold and 950,000 of silver, while it had paid out 814,857,000 gold. Silver coinage was a necessity. M. Cernuschi, the well-known champion of bimetallism, has just published a pamphlet, in which he replies to M. Chevalier, and urges an international monetary conference in London, to make the monometallic error, he says, originated, and where it ought, therefore, to be acknowledged and repaired.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: We are informed that a new counterfeit $20 United States Treasury note dated March 10, 1862, is now being circulated. It has been passed on North Forty-first street last week.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 30, 1876.	9:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	112¼	112	.....	.....	112¼	112¼
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	118	118	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865	110¾	110¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865, registered	109	109	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867, registered	110¾	110¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867	111¾	111¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1868, registered	112¾	112¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
10-40's	112	112	.....	.....	.....	.....
10-40's, registered	111¾	111¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
10-40's, coupon	112¾	112¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
currency 6's	126	126	.....	.....	.....	.....
New 5 per cents	117	117	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel	70	70	70	70	70	70
Quicksilver	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	26	.....	.....	.....	25¾	25¾
Panama	140	140	140	.....	140	.....
Adams Express	109	.....	.....	.....	109	.....
Wells-Fargo Expre	93	.....	.....	.....	93	.....
Am. Exch Express	50	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
United States Ex	72	.....	.....	.....	72	.....
New York Central	128¾	.....	.....	.....	128¾	.....
Erie	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Lake Shore	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Southern	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Central	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland & Pitts	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Northwest	42½	.....	.....	.....	42¾	.....
Do. preferred	57	.....	.....	.....	57	.....
Rock Island	109	.....	.....	.....	109¼	.....
St. Paul	40½	.....	.....	.....	41	.....
Do. preferred	70	.....	.....	.....	70	.....
Wabash	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Fort Wayne	101	.....	.....	.....	101	.....
Ohio & Mississippi	18	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
Terre Haute	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Hannibal & St. Jos	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
At & mile & Pac. pref						
C. C. & I. C.	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri Pacific	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolinas, 6s	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina, 6s	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's	107½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112¾.

MORNING.

NEW YORK, June 30—Money closed easy at 2½ @4 percent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5½ per cent. Customs receipts $159,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $672,000. Clearings $88,000,000. Sterling firm at 483½@491¼.

GOLD.

Gold firm at 112½@112¾.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong and in active demand; offerings small. Railroad bonds firm. State securities steady. Stocks opened weak and declined from ¼ to 1¾ per cent., with the greatest fall in Pacific Mail, Western Union and Michigan Central. Toward the close a firmer feeling set in and the decline of the morning was recovered in most instances. Western Union and Pacific Mail were the closing lower than at the opening. New York Central showed an advance of 1 per cent., and Lake Shore of ¾. Transactions 98,000 shares, of which 6,000 were Pacific Mail, 25,000 Western Union, 8,000 Lake Shore 6,000 Michigan Central and 4,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.		STOCKS.	
W. U. Telegraph	70¾	Rock Island	109¼
Quicksilver	13¾	St. Paul	41
Do. preferred	18	Do. preferred	70¾
Pacific Mail	25¾	Toledo & Wabash	7¼
Mariposa	6	Do. preferred	18
Do. preferred	9¼	Ft. Wayne	101¼
Adams Express	109	Terre Haute	3
Wells Fargo Ex	93	Do. preferred	13¾
American Ex	50	Chicago & Alton	102½
U. S. Express	72	Do. preferred	108
New York Central	107½	Ohio & Mississippi	17¾
Erie	14	Del. & Lackawa	105½
Do. preferred	30	Harlem	133½
Lake Shore	90	Do. preferred	135
Michigan Central	93	Missouri Pacific	26
Illinois Central	96	Atlantic & P. pref	25
Pittsburg & Ft. W.	135	Burlington & Q	105½
Do. preferred	135	Hannibal & St. Jos	15
Chicago & Northwest	42¾	Union Pacific stock	82¾
Do. preferred	57	Central Pac. bonds	113¾
Northwestern	42¾	Union Pac. bonds	109½
Do. preferred	57	Do. land grants	103½
C. C. & I. C.	95	Do. sink. fund	91¾
N. J. Central	124		

GOVERNMENTS.

6s, coupon, 1881	118¾	6s, registered	118
5-20s, 1865	110¾	10-40's, coupons	112¾
5-20s, 1865, new	110¾	New 5's	117¾
5-20s, 1867	111¾	Currency 6's	127½
5-20s, 1868	112¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	67	Virginia, old	27½
Tennessee, new	67½	Missouri 6's	102¾
Virginia, new	27½		

LONDON, June 30, 5 P. M.—Consols 93¾ for United States bonds—5-20s, 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 103½; 10-40's, 107½; new 5's, 109¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 97; Erie 12¾; do preferred 18.

PARIS, June 30.—Rentes 104 francs 70 centimes.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30.—Gold 112¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent premium. Sterling exchange 510.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, June 30, 1876.

No features of an especially new or interesting character served to mark the close of the month in the leading lines of merchandise to-day. Grain was as stagnant as ever, the dullness being of such a degree as to afford a very slight basis for quotations which are to a great extent nominal. In produce the only especial change was an easier feeling in eggs under an increased supply. Provisions were firm but unchanged as previously reported. Groceries are steady with a rather quiet feeling and unchanged. The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,230	Cheese, lbs	993
Corn, bus	1,250	Butter, pkgs	1,035
Wheat, bus	1,800	Bacon, pcs	1,620
Rye, bus	150	Bacon, lbs	247
Oats, bus	4,100	Hay, bales	325
Potatoes, bus	1,750		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Continues very dull as it is likely to do until the next month's business is fairly opened. Wheat is very weak and quotations are wholly nominal. A round lot of prime red winter, crop of 1874, was offered to-day, and no bids could be obtained for it, for anything like its fair value. Quo ations are still made for prime Indiana red winter at about $1 38, and Pennsylvania and Ohio do at 20@21 25, but for a sale of any amount concessions would have to be made and we can hardly give quotations of actual market value here. Corn is very slow and lifeless with almost nothing doing. We quote shelled 39@39c for prime yellow; 40@40c for high mixed; 40@40c for low mixed We make no sales of ear at 32@33c for prime yellow; 30@32c for mixed. Oats were slow and easy as reported yesterday. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 31@32c; white do 33@34c; Western white 32@33c. Barley is out of market, and quotations are wholly nominal at 75c@$1 00, as to quality. Rye is easy at 70@77c per bushel, with a fair demand at the lower rate. No sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The is an easy market with a moderate jobbing demand. The rates current are as follows for the whole-sale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 per barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red winter flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₰ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are slowly as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour at $6 50@7 25; white wheat at $7 50@7 75. Minnesota is quoted at $6 25@6 50; Minnesota $5 50@6 25; Fancy St. Louis $6 25@6 50; choice patents $6 50@6 90; red winter wheat flour is active at $5 50@6 25; Graham flour $6 25@7 00; cornmeal 75c to $1; buckwheat $5 75 ₰ barrel; Rye $4 00@5 00 ₰ barrel.

HAY—Continues dull and depressed. We quote timothy at $16 00@17 00 ₰ ton; No. 2 $10 00@11 00; upland prairie $8 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—The market is dull and declined. We quote bran at $12 00@14 00 ₰ ton; seconds $14 00@15 00; fine middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The receipts are fully up to the demand and values are rather easy. Quotations are at $2 50@3 00 for choice; $1 50@2 00 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand and prices are almost entirely nominal at 90@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—Choice grades were steady with a fair inquiry for the best gilt-edged table qualities, while most of the business was done at 16c. Low grades were unsalable and very flat, anything below prime going as grease. We quote choice packed in tubs and boxes at 17@18c; prime 15@16c; other grades can hardly be sold at any price but rule nominally from 9@12c.

CHEESE—The was brisk with liberal receipts, and prices maintained as formerly reported. We quote New York factory 12@12½c for choice; 7½@8½c for good to prime; 5@7c for low grades.

DRIED FRUITS—Continue sluggish and nominal. We quote common to choice apples at 3@4c; sliced, 3@3½c; peaches 12½@13c; peeled 13@14c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 5@5½c; Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c ₰ lb.

GREEN FRUITS—Have rather more abundant supply to-day, and prices were a shade easier. We quote strictly fresh at 18@18c per dozen.

LEAF LARD—Is dull with only a small jobbing business at 8c@8½c per lb for prime.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Prices are easy with an active demand. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $4 00; onions, in bushel crates, $1 50; peas $3 00 ₰ bushel; string beans $3 25@3 50 ₰ green; beets, 75@1 00 ₰ bu; cucumbers $2 00 ₰ bushel; cherries $2 50@3 00 ₰ bushel; raspberries $3 50@4 00 ₰ bushel.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady, with domestic ruling at 20@22c ₰ lb; new California 25c ₰ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and steady. We quote live chickens at 60@65c ₰ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—The demand for old crop continues rather heavy, general expectations and prices are steadily under comparisons. We quote car lots at 40c ₰ bushel for prime choice ones; 30@35c for Peerless. Sales from store ruled at 45@50c for peachblows and Peerless, while Early potatoes continue in liberal supply and easy at $2 25@3 00 ₰ bbl.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ₰ gallon for prime country stock: 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

Trade was steady in the leading staples of hog products and prices are firm but unchanged. Receipts are light and sales limited.

BACON—The market is firm. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9¼c ₰ pound; short rib sides 11½c; clear do 12c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 13½c ₰ lb for extra sugar cured, canvassed. Breakfast bacon steady and we quote sugar cured at 12¼@14½c. Sugar cured shoulders were steady and easy as reported yesterday. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 8@9c; white do 8¾@9c; Western white 8¾@9c. Barley is out of market, and quotations are wholly nominal at 75c@$1 00, as to quality. Rye is easy at 70@77c per bushel, with a fair demand at the lower rate. No sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The is an easy market with a moderate jobbing demand. The rates current are as follows for the whole-sale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 per barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red winter flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₰ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are slowly as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour at $6 50@7 25; white wheat at $7 50@7 75. Minnesota is quoted at $6 25@6 50; Minnesota $5 50@6 25; Fancy St. Louis $6 25@6 50; choice patents $6 50@6 90; red winter wheat flour is active at $5 50@6 25; Graham flour $6 25@7 00; cornmeal 75c to $1; buckwheat $5 75 ₰ barrel; Rye $4 00@5 00 ₰ barrel.

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Country Produce.

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CHEESE—There

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 26, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 30, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
	WIND.					
7 A. M..	30.049	64	91	.....	Calm.	Clear.
2 P. M..	29.989	82	45	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
7 P. M..	30.005	75	76	N. E.	Gentle	Cloudy

Mean barometer...30.012 Highest thermom....86
Mean thermom.... 74 Lowest thermom....

Fire—Man Severely Burned.

About six o'clock last evening a pot of varnish was ignited in Phillips' oil cloth factory, in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, and the building was considerably damaged. Adam Hines, an employee, in attempting to extinguish the flames, was severely burned by his clothing taking fire, and it is thought he will not recover.

A Missing Bond.

The Mutual Benevolent Society yesterday filed a bill, in the Court of Common Pleas, against Charles Loew, George Wolff and Louis Urich, to compel them to produce a bond. Loew was treasurer of the society, and the other defendants were upon his bond. The treasurer is absent, and the bond missing, and hence the court is asked to compel the production of the instrument.

A Double Compliment.

In publishing the report of the commencement exercises of the Western University, in yesterday's paper, the name of Mr. Chas. S. Harper, upon whom was conferred the degree of Master of Arts, was inadvertently omitted from the list. It is gratifying to note that on the same day he received the degree of L. L. B. from Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts—the honor having been conferred upon him on the previous day. Mr. Harper is a son of our respected fellow-citizen, John Harper, Esq., President of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

Centennial Relics.

The members of Post No. 88, G. A. R., of Allegheny, have two mounted guns, 150 pounds each, which they intend exhibiting at the Centennial. The miniature cannons are twenty-eight inches without an inch bore, and what makes them valuable as Centennial relics is the fact that both guns were cast from pieces of bails and shells found at Camp Dunbar, near Uniontown, and gathered by the children of the Orphan School there for the Post. The shattered shell found there dated from the last battle ever since the French war a century ago. The guns were cast at Hutchinson's foundry on Park Way and finished yesterday morning. They will be sent away to-day.

The Allegheny Murder.

There was nothing new to be learned at police headquarters yesterday concerning the murder of Kollman, the butcher. Elmar Gool, one of Smith Elkins' companions, was arrested yesterday by Lieutenant Jerry Smith, of the Allegheny police, and confined in the lock up to await a hearing.

A man named Shaffer who, until some three weeks since, occupied apartments on the second floor of the building in which the butchers lived and transacted busin ss, has also been arrested and is held in the lock-up; but what he knows or what the officers know concerning him remains to be developed. It is hardly probable that any of the parties arrested know anything about the murder. Detective Hague has a theory that Toppman, the partner of the murdered man, who is at Mercy Hospital, knows more about the murder than he has yet divulged, and that person is now under police surveillance.

School Items.

The directors of the Thaddeus Stevens School, in the Thirty-sixth ward, have elected the following teachers: Principal, Samuel Andrews; Grammar, S. J. Campbell; Intermediate, M. C. White, Sallie M. Perkins; Primary, Ella White, Nettie Graham, Ida M. Garhart.

Teachers for the Ninth ward school, Allegheny: Principal, Newton Anthony; Assistant Principal, Miss Ida Tidball; First Grammar, Miss Kate G. McRae; Third Medium, Miss E. A. White; Second Medium, Miss R. J. Jenkins, First Medium, Miss Sadie Pote; Fifth Primary, Miss Josie Derby; Fourth Primary, Miss Agnes Ellis; Third Primary, Miss Maggie Herdman; Second Primary, Miss Annie E. Davis; First Primary, Miss Jennie Colvin.

We learn that for some cause, as yet unexplained, the Board of Directors of the Eighth Ward, Allegheny, have dropped the entire corps of teachers and the principal.

Inquests Yesterday.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of Conrad Schad, a German butcher, who died suddenly, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, of heart disease. He was driving his wagon along Center avenue at the time stated and was stricken with the disease and fell to the ground dead. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the testimony of the physician who examined the body and pronounced the opinion that death was caused by the disease named above. The deceased was about sixty-five years old, and lived on Fifth avenue, near Magee street. He had been in the butcher business in this city for twenty-five or thirty years, and had accumulated quite a large fortune. He leaves a wife and a large family.

An inquest was held at Elwood station, on the Connellsville Railroad, yesterday morning, on the body of a boy named Adams, who was drowned in the river at that place. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

Fruit and Flower Charity for June.

The committee for June acknowledge contributions of flowers, fruit, vegetables, &c., from Mrs. S. S. Phillips, Mrs. D. D. Bruce, Mrs. John McElroy, Misses Carrie Moorhead, Martha Childs and Lizzie Loomis, Messrs. John R. and A. Murdock, Misses Mary Mellon, Mary Black, Madeleine Chesifant, Bell and Minnie Sellers, Mrs. J. H. Swett, Mrs. Charles Clarke, Mrs. B. B. Campbell, Mrs. John Siemmons, Mrs. Mitchell and Messrs. Beckman & Patterson. Cash contributions from Mrs. James Marshall $5, Miss Mary Moorhead $5, membership $1, cash $2 50. Distributed to Passavant, Mercy, Homœopathic and Children's hospitals, Little Sisters of the Poor and Home of the Destitute, 738 bouquets, 150 bunches of onions, 156 bunches of lettuce, 2½ bushels of beans, 10 heads of cabbage, 50 quarts of cherries, 116 bunches of beets, 174 bunches of radishes, 3 dozens cucumbers, 20 dozen of lemons, 132 bunches of asparagus, 3 bushels of peas, 64 quarts of strawberries, 2 baskets of flowers, small cakes, magazines, papers, &c.

Committee for June—Mrs. Eliza Loomis, Miss Carrie Moorhead, Miss Lizzie Marshall and Miss Martha Childs.

The Committee for July, Mrs. Chas. Scott, Misses Kate McKnight, Julia Harding and Grace Gormly, will be at the rooms, 132 Smithfield street, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., for the reception and distribution of donations, excepting July 4th, when the rooms will be closed.

The Lowry Engine Test.

Elsewhere we print a communication from Messrs. Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co., in reference to the capabilities of the Lowry engine, as shown by the test made in Allegheny. The opening sentence rebukes "the papers" for having had "so much to to say" concerning a test "about which they really knew so little." In this connection, it ought to be borne in mind that the newspaper writers have not been the only parties who have gone astray in their calculations and utterances regarding the matter in controversy. We need not remind the writers of the communication that certain gentlemen gave the duty of the Lowry engine, before the Investigation Committee, at 16,000,000, while the test showed the figures one-half too low! Certain other gentlemen, who have been averse to the engine, have testified that it was not constructed in accordance with mechanical principles, and never would work. Many other very absurd things have been said of and concerning the Lowry engine, by persons not connected with the press. As to the results of the test, while they were much more favorable than the opponents of the engine supposed, Mr. Lowry maintains that if the engine had been placed under his control he could have run the duty up to 60,000,000. As to the consumption of coal, if we are not mistaken Mr. Lowry estimates that he can raise thirty-million gallons of water per day, to Hiland reservoir, at an expenditure of $36,000 per annum for coal—a saving of nearly fifty per cent. over the present cost. While, therefore, the Lowry engine may not be the most perfect pumping machine in the world, it can no longer be pronounced a failure, and it only for the scrap iron pile. The test has settled that and has relieved the minds of many nervous taxpayers on that score. What seems important, at this juncture, is to get the engines for the new water works in working order at the earliest possible day, as the old machinery may "let down" at any time and the city be left without an adequate supply of water. Let the Water Committee press on the work to completion.

The Father of a Family

can do no better act than to secure a policy in the United States Life Insurance Company, of New York, which has a General Agency at 66 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. Is there any safer investment for the good of those who will come after? This is the best managed company in the country, and is firm as a rock financially. sw

McARDLE'S tailoring establishment, corner of Smithfield and Diamond streets, was visited by thieves at an early hour yesterday morning, who broke one of the windows. The noise attracted a policeman to the spot, but the rascals got away before the guardian arrived.

POLITICAL.

The Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee for 1876-77.

Messrs. Sol. Schoyer, Jr., W. C. Moreland, Evan Jones and N. G. Ayres, Chairmen of the late Republican Congressional and County Conventions, met yesterday and appointed the County Executive Committee as published below, for 1876-77.

CHAIRMAN—CHARLES S. FETTERMAN.

VICE CHAIRMEN.

Daniel O'Neill,	A. L. Pearson,
D. L. Smith,	B. B. Coursin,
John Nusery,	John A. Fox,
Samuel S. Steele,	August Ammon,
Joseph W. Lewis,	N. G. Ayres,
Miles S. Humphreys,	Alex. McRane,
James McCallin,	Wm. Swissheim,
S. P. Fulton,	N. P. Reed,
W. C. Moreland,	Hon. W. C. McCarthy
Joseph Jones,	Sol. Schoyer, Jr.,
Thomas Evans,	Marshall Fowler,
Col. Andrew Scott,	Evan Jones,
Joseph A. Butler,	John N. Neeb,
David Hutchinson,	William McClurg,
John S. Thomas,	John Engle,
George Wilhelm,	John S. Lambie,
Capt. William Jones,	W. A. Lewis,
Prof. S. A. Neale,	George Linderman,
Henry Cordier,	Thomas W. Baker.

SECRETARY—FRANK P. CASS.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES:

William M. DeCamp,	Theodore Myler,
E. C. Matthews,	W. J. Glenn,
Richard Perry,	Harry Moore,
A. J. McQuetty,	Abraham Johnston,
H. D. Renwick,	Gus L. Braun,
John A. McQuade,	Ed. F. Anderson,
Calvin Bartley,	W. C. Smythe,
J. F. Howard,	W. J. Sullivagon,
Lewis McMullin,	J. Henry Miller,
John Harrison,	William Alderson,
A. O. Petty,	W. G. Lea,
Richard Lea,	Philip Haas,
W. H. Ellis,	G. R. Leonhauser.
C. E. Milliken,	

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

J. K. Moorhead,	James McBrier,
R. S. Waring,	John McD. Grossan,
Thos. H. Phelps,	Wm. B. Rogers,
Wm. Hosack,	J. McFarland,
Chas. S. Seely,	John Heath,
C. L. Magee,	Wm. B. Hays,
Samuel Brokaw,	Richard Hays,
James A. Hunter,	E. P. Jones,
Adam Weise,	George R. White,
Walton Woolsey,	Major G. Schletter,
David B. Oliver,	Charles T. Neale,
Capt. James O'Neil,	E. Gregg,
Roland Jones,	J. H. Hampton,
Jared M. Brush,	Alex. Pitcairn,
James L. Graham,	Robert Dickson,
B. Frank Jones,	David Steen,
Alex. Patterson,	A. C. Hays,
Benj. Singerly,	Joshua Rhodes,
Harry Darlington,	Ralph J. Richardson,
Thos. S. Mitchell,	R. M. Snodgrass,
John Phillips,	Samuel Kilgore,
R. F. Smythe,	Joseph Hastings,
Thomas Howard,	Simon Drum,
H. Lee Mason,	W. F. Trumble,
John S. Hays,	David Hostetter,
John McKelvey,	John Dean,
F. B. Wightman,	J. J. Gillespie,
C. W. Batcheler,	N. A. Voegtly,
James Littell,	J. C. Patterson,
R. B. Brown,	Henry Lloyd,
W. J. Diehl,	James F. Bennett,
W. H. Denniston,	Jacob Reese,
W. C. Taylor,	Max K. Morehead,
H. W. Ayer,	George C. McLean,
S. J. Wainwright,	James A. Chambers,
W. H. McCleary,	James H. DeVitt,
Thomas H. Hunter,	W. B. Negley,
L. P. Stone,	J. McC. King,
James H. Lindsay,	C. J. Clarke,
Wm. Thaw,	Jacob Painter.
W. S. Purviance,	A. E. W. Painter.
James Parkhill,	Geo. W. Hamilton.
Thomas M. Marshall.	C. G. Hussey.
George Shiras, Jr.	Thos. B. Howe.
M. W. Acheson.	Jos. Dilworth.
Alex. M. Watson.	J. S. Slagle.
Capt. R. C. Gray.	M. W. Beltzhoover.
C. B. Herron.	John H. Hare.
James Park, Jr.	H. S. Fleming.
Jos. Walton.	A. H. Gross.
John Barton.	John Chislett.
Robert McKnight.	

The above nomed gentlmen, members of the Finance Committee, are requested to meet at headquarters, corner of Fifth ave nue and Smithfield street on Tuesday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES.

PITTSBURGH.

First ward, First district, David Campbell Second district, Wm. A. Hunter; Third district, R. C. Elliott, James Braun.

Second ward, First district, Henry Vierheller; Second district, Thomas S. Bigelow; Third district, James D. Wilson, Louis Woodson, Richard Brown.

Third ward, First district, Louis Kettlenberger; Second district, Peter Dressler, Wm. Arnott.

Fourth ward, First district, W. R. Brown, Jr.; Second district, S. S. Hagan; Third district, Murray Verner.

Fifth ward, First district, A. W. Smith, Dorsey Jones; Second district, David Glass; Third district, W. J. Kennedy.

Sixth ward, First district, M. L. Malone; Second district, William Flinn; Third district, John Armstrong; Fourth district, Chas. Evenson.

Seventh ward, First district, John Boyd; Second district, Samuel Ward, Daniel Stoller.

Eighth ward, First district, James J. Booth; Second district, James Phillips; Third district, J. G. McCandless; Fourth district, James F. Moore, Isaac Morton, Jas. Goggins, John Wallace.

Ninth ward, First district, James Boyd; Second district, James Y. Irwin; Third district, Samuel Ellison, W. Riley.

Tenth ward, Wm. H. McCleary; Second district, David Beck.

Eleventh ward, First district, D. W. Lloyd; Second district, Wm. Shore, Jr.; Third district, John Wandless; Fourth district, ... H. Johnston, Robert A. Reed, Paul J. Carson.

Twelfth ward, First district, John Baker; Second district, H. G. Nobis; Third district, Robert Herron; Fourth district, Vincent Stevens.

Fifteenth ward, First district, Thomas J. Hamilton; Second district, Samuel Belfore; Third district, D. Molanphy.

Fourteenth ward, First district, William McAdams; Second district, T. S. Magee; Third district, W. J. Fullerton; Fourth district, C. S. Bright; Fifth district, Neal Craig.

Fifteenth ward, First district, John Orth; Second district, Joseph Z. Wainwright; Third district, Wm. Ramsey.

Sixteenth ward, First district, Henry A. George; Second district, ST. Baldwin; Third district, Louis Hess; Fourth district, R. M. P. Dalzell; Fifth district, George F. Rommel.

Seventeenth ward, First district, John W. Riddell; Second district, George Wright; Third district, William Walton; Fourth district, Charles E. North.

Eighteenth ward, Charles W. Lewis.

Nineteenth ward, First district, R. H. Negley; Second district, Robert B. Carnahan; Third district, Peter D. Brennen.

Twentieth ward, First district, Richard Baum; Second district, John D. Bailey; Third district, Levi B. Richards.

Twenty-first ward, First district, William F. Aull; Second district, John D. Jones; Third district, George Bradley.

Twenty-second ward, First district, William T. Bowers; Second district, Thomas D. Kellar.

Twenty-third ward, First district, Joshua Tunstall; Second district, George T. Stuffey.

Twenty-fourth ward, First district, William D. West; Second district, J. P. Johnston.

Twenty-fifth ward, First district, Mark Burke; Second district, John Weed; Third district, James Meforer.

Twenty-sixth ward, First district, John Bonshire.

Twenty-sixth ward, Second district, George Trautman; Third district, Frederick Goering; Fourth district, David Dodson.

Twenty-seventh ward, First district, And. Binder; Second district, Jenkin Jones.

Twenty-eighth ward, First district, Isaac Cline; Second district, Daniel Wenke; Third district, D. L. McDonald.

Twenty-ninth ward, First district, E. G. Krehan; Second district, John Evans.

Thirtieth ward, First district, John Fitzsimmons; Second district, M. G. Frank.

Thirty-first ward, Jacob Schaffer.

Thirty-second ward, First district, Jacob Soffell; Second district, Jacob Wibert.

Thirty-third ward, Charles Ward.

Thirty-fifth ward, First district, R. S. Hemiup.

Thirty-fifth ward, First district, George L. Holliday; Second district, Robert Gray.

Thirty-sixth ward, First district, Louis W. Mallasy; Second district, Thos. Fording.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward, at large, Dr. John Hamilton, W. E. Atwell, Thomas Neely, John Gormley and John Clark.

Second ward, First district, S. A. Grier; Second district, William Stuart; Third district, William J. Brahert; Fourth district, James P. Gregg, Jr.; at large, Alfred Slack, Joseph Ashworth.

Third ward, First district, James Marshall; Second district, John Aiken and R. F. Pulpress; Third district, A. J. Pentacost; Fourth district, Jacob Vetter; Fifth district, William Wettach and Mortimer Dimy; at large, Frederick Lang, William Peterson, Arthur Hobson and Powell Jackson.

Fourth ward, First district, Abraham Patterson; Second district, William Anchutz; Third district, J. Jones; Fourth district, E. M. Blair; at large, Robert Kiel, Robert J. Davis and Henry Gerwig.

Fifth ward, First district, I. N. Patterson; Second district, S. A. Johnston; Third district, T. W. Jones.

Sixth ward, First district, Charles Steffin; Second district, William B. McVicker; Third district, Frederick Thomas; at large, H. H. Knox and Paul Caperton.

Seventh ward, First district, Louis Faber; Second district, Frank Hopf; Third district, Wm. Price.

Eighth ward, First district, George Satler; Second district, Smith Walker.

Ninth ward, David Davis, Jr.

Tenth ward, C. B. Wright, Joseph Mahoney.

Eleventh ward, John Clements.

BOROUGHS.

Braddocks, Isaac Mills.

Beltzhoover, J. C. Day.

Bellevue, J. W. Murray.

Chartiers, B. B. McDowell.

Elizabeth, Josiah Speer.

Etna, R. H. Jones.

Glenfield, Wm. McQueen.

Mansfield, W. G. Bigham.

Millvale, C. D. Mellor.

McKeesport, First ward, W. A. Dunshee; second ward, John Wadsworth; Third ward, G. W. Gray.

Sewickley, Clark H. Johnston.

Sharpsburg, Percival Bell, Ed. T. Saint.

Turtle Creek, R. S. P. McCall.

Verona, First ward, Geo. Ritchie.

Verona, Second ward, Daniel Stoller.

West Bellevue, John Hamilton.

West Elizabeth, J. H. Lynch.

West Liberty, Alonzo Paul.

TOWNSHIPS.

Aleppo, George W. Murphy.

Baldwin, First district, John Watson; Second district, Melchor Varner.

Chartiers, First district, William Creighton; Second district, David McGunnagle.

Collier, William McKean.

Dreseren, Wm. Holland.

East Deer, Hugh Woods.

Elizabeth, First district, Samuel Scott; Second district, Robert Wilson; Third district, Jacob Ewig; Fourth district, John A. Watson.

Fawn, K. B. Gelston.

Findley, William Barton.

Forward, Wilson Sweitzer.

Franklin, Thomas R. Ingram.

Hampton, James A. Herron.

Harrison, P. S. C. Hough.

Harmar, A. J. Barton.

Indiana, First district, W. W. Shaw; Second district, Al. Quinett.

Jefferson, First district, S. J. Chamberlain; Second district, William Reed.

Kilbuck, John S. Robb.

Leet, W. L. Jones.

Lincoln, Harmon Kilgore.

Lower St. Clair, First district, Aug. Haas; Second district, Wilson Granger.

Marshall, Geo. Neely.

Mifflin, First district, M. K. Snodgrass; Second district, Anthony Bell; Third district, W. S. Bullock.

Moon, J. H. McCabe.

McCandless, Robt. Guiton.

Neville, Wm. A. Shanks.

North Fayette, James Grier.

North Versailles, A. J. Shank.

O'Hara, First district, James Wilson; Second district, J. G. Wier.

Ohio, Davidson Duff.

Patton, First district, Oliver Elliott; Second district, John Thompson.

Penn, First district, Abraham Latham; Second district, C. C. Collins; Third district, Henry Snively.

Pine, Thos. Graham.

Reserve, First district, Alex. McJunkin; Second district, James Patterson.

Reserve, James Mutzig.

Richland, William Dickey.

Robinson, First district, Isaac M. Ross; Second district, William McIlwaine.

Ross, First district, William Moorhead; Second district, D. H. Cunningham.

Scott, First district, James P. Gregg, Jr.; at large, Alfred Slack, Joseph Ashworth.

Shaler, First district, Chris. Bauerline; Second district, Adam Brown.

Sewickley, Gardener Winters.

Springdale, Jacob H. Walters.

South Fayette, First district, John Collins; Second district, Silas Wilhelm.

South Versailles, William Reeder.

Snowden, Henry Murray.

Stowe, Thomas J. Sherridan.

Union, A. Winders.

Upper St. Clair, First district, Dr. W. J. Gibmore: Second district, John Espy.

Versailles, Cyrus Christy.

West Deer, Benjamin Douthett.

Wilkins, First district, W. F. McKelvey; Second district, Henry Chalfant; Third district, William Anderson; Fourth district, James S. Woodwell.

VETERANS IN COUNCIL.

Preparations for the Reunion of the Ninth Reserves.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., June 30, 1876.

According to a previous call, a meeting of the veterans of the war for the Union was held at 8 P. M. yesterday, at Major Eberhart's law office, in New Brighton, to make arrangements for the reunion of the Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, which is to be held in this place on the 28th of July prox.

Surgeon D. McKinney, Jr., was called to the chair, and Major G. L. Eberhart was chosen Secretary, after which the meeting proceeded to the appointment of committees, as follows: Committee on Finances and Reception—Captain David Shields, Captain Alf. Townsend, Major G. L. Eberhart, Captain Chas. C. Townsend and Lieutenant Dan. R. Corbus. Committee on Entertainment—Captain Alf. Townsend, Surgeon W. C. Shanlore, Ed. A. Noble, S. R. Patterson, W. W. Wilson, D. Lloyd, Chas. K. Chamberlain, John B. Reno, David Critchlow, Baxter McDaniel, Evan Pugh, Frank A. Merrick, Henry Blanchard, Jas. Larimore, Dr. D. McKinney, A. Bentley, Thos. Evans, W. S. Reno, Alf. McCaskey, Chris. Blattner, James Allison, John C. Hart and J. R. Harrah.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to make a public appeal to the citizens generally of New Brighton, to cooperate with the Committee on Entertainment by contributions of all such articles as may be necessary to give to our guests a palatable and substantial dinner. To this end, the ladies are especially invited to confer with members of the committee, and to make arrangements for organized effort in the preparation of the banquet as they may deem proper. As some expenses will necessarily be incurred in giving these visitors the cordial welcome and hearty entertainment for which our citizens are so noted, and which the ladies of New Brighton are known so well how to control, it is hoped that all the demands of the Committee on Finance will be promptly met.

A general invitation is extended to all the soldiers and sailors of Beaver county—of whatever organizations they may have been members—to be present, and participate in the festivities—the feast of reason and other good things which will be prepared for the occasion.

On motion it was agreed that a meeting of the committees should be held at Captain Alf. Townsend's office on Thursday, July 6th, at seven P. M., to perfect their organization, and to make such further preparations for the reunion as may be necessary to insure a pleasant time to all who may take part in it.

As several companies of the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves were organized in and about Pittsburgh, and many of the surviving members of the regiment are now residents of that city, the Secretary was instructed to furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the COMMERCIAL, with the request that all the dailies copy them entire; and also, that the most extensive publicity as possible be given to the time and place at which the reunion is to be held. G. L. EBERHART, Secretary.

THAT ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

The Defendants Enter Bail for the September Sessions.

The case of the Commonwealth against J. G. West and George H. Vickroy, charged before Alderman Kreuter with conspiracy to defraud one J. S. Wallace, came up for a hearing before the magistrate yesterday afternoon. This prosecution was noticed in the COMMERCIAL several weeks ago. It is alleged by Mr. W. in his information, sworn to in January last, that the defendants did conspire together to cheat and defraud him, and by false pretenses did defraud him to the extent of $1,394. The alleged false representations were, that the defendants represented to the complainant that there was a certain property in Lincoln county, Nevada, known as the Gettysburg Silver Mine; that the title to said property was by right of eminent domain vested in the United States Government, that they would within three or four months secure to themselves the title to the said mines, and for the consideration above mentioned they would take the complainant in as a partner. Mr. W., as he further alleges, paid the money, and after so doing Vickroy, one of the defendants, purchased a railroad ticket for Nevada, thus inducing the complainant to believe that he was going there to secure the title to said property, and instead of going West he went to Washington City. From this and other circumstances the complainant believes that the defendants had no intention to secure the title to said property.

At the hearing Mr. Wier appeared as counsel for the prosecution and Mr. Moreland for the defense. The prosecutor was the only witness examined, and his testimony was the same in effect as the allegations set forth in the information. The defendants were required to find bail in the sum of $1,500 each for their appearance at the September term of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Messrs. West and Vickroy claim that they will show, at the trial of the case, that the representations made by them to the prosecutor were true in every particular.

WORTHY ENTERPRISE.

The German Military Orchestra and the Humane Society.

The following correspondence, which has passed between the Mayors of the two cities and the officers and members of the Humane Society, and Carl Beck, leader of the German Military Band, explains itself:

Carl Beck, Esq., Leader German Military Band: DEAR SIR—The undersigned respectfully request you to extend your stay amongst us for another day, for the purpose of giving a last parting concert for the benefit of a very worthy institution in which we are all terested—the Allegheny County Humane Society—a branch of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Having been charmed by your artistic performance during the evenings of your stay, we feel that a compliance with our request will not only be a material aid to us but will be highly appreciated by the general public.

Very respectfully,
WM. C. MCCARTHY,
Mayor of Pittsburgh.
ORMSBY PHILLIPS,
Mayor of Allegheny city.

Max Shamberg,	Chas. A. Colton.
A. G. Walter,	Prof. Geo. J. Luckey,
Prof. L. H. Eaton,	Mrs. Samuel McKee,
Mrs. S. S. Carrier,	Mrs. Levi Wade.
G. W. Hammer,	Fr. Rinehart,
W. W. Powers,	Zadok Street,
Michael Dean,	Joel Kerr,
William Wade, Jr.,	John S. Ritenour,
H. H. Byram,	and others.
Frank P. Case,	

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1876.

MR. BECK'S REPLY.

PITTSBURGH, June 30, 1876.

GENTLEMEN—I thank the people of Allegheny county very much for their kindness shown in my orchestra, and I appeal for each individual of our organization in saying that we will willingly aid you as requested.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CARL BECK.

The concert will take place this Saturday evening at eight o'clock, at Germania Garden, city.

Mr. Burdett, the proprietor, has consented to assist the noble cause by giving the society the use of the garden free of charge and has made extraordinary arrangements for the occasion.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

John M. Justice, bankrupt, Erie county, was discharged from bankruptcy.

John C. Fienniken, bankrupt, Greene county. Petition of C. A. Black for an order on the assignees for the refunding of the deposit made by petitioning creditors to secure costs presented and the same referred to Register Knox for examination and report.

Wettach, Couch and Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. On petition for injunction, and on motion and proofs presented, an order was made for a hearing upon restraining John H. Haines from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Lloyd, Huff & Watt, debtors, Westmoreland county. On petition for an injunction an order was made fixing the 4th of September for a hearing upon the same, and in the meantime restraining J. M. Ferguson from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Nation Trust Company, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. On petition of L. M. Morris, petitioning debtor, an order was made restraining the trustee from proceeding by suits on securities held by them until the 15th prox.

Andrew D. Miller, bankrupt, Alleghany. On petition presented a rule was granted on the said bankrupt to show cause why he should not pay John Floyd, trustee of the American Bank, the money due and deliver notes provided for in the composition or an attachment issue, returnable on the 7th prox.

H. Clay Minor & Son, debtors, Greene county. On petition for an injunction an order was made for a hearing upon the same on the 12th prox. and in the meantime restraining L. K. Evans *et al.*

Wm. N. Baily, bankrupt, Greene county. Hearing on motion for an injunction against the Exchange Bank of Waynesburg *et al.* fixed for the 2d of August next.

Bakewell & Marthens vs. Wettach Bros. Argument on the exceptions filed to the confirmation of the Register's report as to the sufficiency in number and value of the creditors petitioning for adjudication in bankruptcy by Mr. Taylor for exceptions and Mr. Jennings against the same *c. a. v.*

N. B. Sprost, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. On motion for injunction against James B. Dick continued by consent to the 10th prox.

THE GRAND JURY.

What They Say About our Public Institutions—The County Home in Bad Odor.

The Grand Jury, as has already been stated, were notified, in advance, that they need not expect to be "dined and wined," as had been the custom, at the County Home, for the reason that no good ever came of such visits. Nevertheless, the Grand Jury stated that they would visit the Home on Thursday last; and then, in order to catch the management unawares, went out on Wednesday. It was generally supposed that the Home would get a "rub" when the presentment came to be made, and sure enough it did. The presentment was made yesterday, and is as follows:

THE PRESENTMENT.

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, now inquiring in and for the body of the county of Allegheny, upon their oaths and solemn affirmations, make this their general presentment.

That after having finished the business of the term, they, in their official capacity as officers visitors, visited the following institutions of the county, to-wit: The County Workhouse, the County Home and the County Jail. That they also visited, by invitation, the following institutions, viz.: The Allegheny City Home, the Western Penitentiary and the Reform School; that in the course of their visits they made the following observations, that is to say:

A GOOD WORD FOR THE WORKHOUSE.

The County Workhouse we found in good condition; in fact it could not be improved upon. It is under the management of Mr. Henry Cordier, who, we are satisfied, is thoroughly able and conversant with his business, and conscientious in the discharge of it. The convicts confined in this prison have a cheerful appearance, are well fed and clothed, and labor as contentedly in the workshops as mechanics who receive pay for their work. This is the model prison of the western part of the State, and meets a long desired want. The management are to be commended for the judicious selection of Mr. Cordier as Superintendent.

THE COUNTY HOME.

The County Home we found in this condition, to wit: That the inmates are not cared for with the proper attention; that their clothing is not kept clean, and we are of the opinion that they are not provided with suitable change of clothing; that we observed a general air of neglect about the whole institution, and among other things noticed that there was no attention—or but very indifferent attention—paid to the cleanliness of the inmates, the house, the furniture and bedding; that the house was filthy and disgusting, and overrun with bugs, and in our opinion calculated to breed disease. The food furnished, so far as we could notice, is all right. The discipline of the institution is bad. We are of the opinion that if this institution was properly managed it would be a good send to the suffering poor of the county. Were this institution as honestly and efficiently managed as the Allegheny City Home, it would be an honor to the county. It is our opinion that this institution should be carefully investigated.

THE PENITENTIARY.

We cannot close this presentment without commending those institutions of which we were not official visitors, but which extended to us an invitation to visit them. The Western Penitentiary is one that such a prison could be, and is thoroughly managed in every detail. The discipline of the convicts is good. The treatment of the prisoners is good. Captain E. S. Wright, the Warden of the Penitentiary, is deserving of praise for his creditable management of this institution.

ALLEGHENY HOME AND REFORM SCHOOL.

The Allegheny City Home is the best institution in the care of paupers in the Western part of the State. It is under the management of Mr. Fletcher Grubbs, who has raised the institution to its excellent condition, and looks after it with commendable energy, honesty and activity.

The Reform School needs a new building, and is well managed, so far as we could observe from the opportunity we had. The Superintendent, Mr. Loomis, is undertaking the work of reform in this institution carefully and energetically.

THANKS.

The thanks of the jury are tendered to his Honor, Judge Collier, for his gentlemanly treatment of and kindness to the Jury.

To Mr. Morton Hunter, Assistant District Attorney, for his attention to the inquiries and wants of the jury, and his unwearied kindness under all circumstances, we tender the unanimous thanks of the jury.

A. M. HAMMETT, Foreman,
EDWARD SWEENEY, Clerk

ALLEGHENY FINANCES.

Statement of the Controller for June, 1876.

Controller Brown, of Allegheny City, makes the following statement relative to the city finances for the month of June, 1876:

RECEIPTS.	
City taxes	$152,894 17
Markets	2,029 59
Diamond scales	210 15
Second ward scales	250 68
Wharves and landings	131 95
Fines and forfeitures	388 55
Delinquent taxes	11,241 45
Vehicle licenses	3,566 25
Sanitary	33 70
Sundry sources	4 50
Interest on unexpected balances	29 53
Grading and paving	1,885 45
Sewer construction	1,404 12
Opening and widening streets	2,740 48
Street permits	76 00
Sale of ferrules	00 00
Water rents, second assessment	300 00
Water rents, new buildings	1,295 00
Water rents, per metre	7 26
Poor fund, No. 1	3,844 17
Poor fund, interest	50 00
Henderson street bonds	37,000 00
Construction of board walk	95
Allegheny bridge bonds	223,572 50
Balance in treasury, June 1	7,335 99
Total	$ 330,598 03

EXPENDITURES.	
Salaries	$ 3,036 61
Interest	18,514 66
Fire Department	3,756 06
Printing	3,707 50
Markets	1,732 84
Wharves and landings	47 25
Surveys	110 00
Police	3,932 48
Contingent fund	1,288 28
Gas	3,232 97
Sinking fund, four per cent. Compromise bonds	4,100 40
Interest on wharf bonds	70 00
City property bonds	152 14
Grading and paving streets	37,938 24
Sewer construction	2,219 92
Park commissioners	3,107 09
Interest on Sewer bonds	9,205 00
Special assessment for opening and widening streets	1,510 00
Markets	28 00
Temporary loans paid	90,000 00
Sinking fund interest, six per cent. gold water bonds	5,040 00
Sinking fund interest, 6 per cent. gold city property bonds	1,008 00
Sewer Fund, No. 2	635 77
Poor Fund No. 1	4,500 00
Poor Fund No. 2	2,507 37
Sinking fund six per cent. gold sewer bonds	1,344 00
Disbursements for month of June	211,894 72
Balance on hand, June 1st	19,013 31
Total	$230,908 03

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S PICNIC.

A Jubilee for the Washington and Bayard Districts Pupils.

The pupils of the Washington and Bayard public school districts had a jubilee on Thursday that will long be remembered by them. Several of the directors had engaged Robinson Grove, in the Eighteenth ward, and had made every arrangement for giving the children a day of enjoyment. The day opened with rain but turned out beautiful, and nearly one thousand pupils cheerfully marched to the place appointed, headed by the directors and their teachers. All sorts of games and plays were at once commenced, when the grounds were reached, and during the whole day such romping and fun were indulged in as to make all hearts glad. At noon the baskets were opened, barrels of lemonade opened, and a feast was never more enjoyed than then. Among the visitors present were Professor Luckey, City Superintendent; Mr. Kehew, Secretary of the Central Board; William Watson and Colonel Andrew Scott. Colonel Scott was more than a visitor; with the directors, he did all in his power to make the children happy. The dancing of the Colonel and Mr. Walton of itself was a treat, and the children wanted to keep them at it till late. Indeed, there was nothing but fun and enjoyment all day and nothing occurred to mar the sport. Great credit is due to Alderman Joseph Mitchell, G. R. Pearson and T. B. Stewart, of the Board of Directors, for their attention and conduct of the affair, while the principals of the schools, Professor Fisher and Mrs. Burit, together with all the teachers, are to be commended for the part they took in it.

Alleged Infanticide.

The Coroner received notice yesterday of case of infanticide at a boarding house on Eighth street. It appears that a colored woman named Rachael Smith, who was employed as cook at the house, gave birth to a child about three o'clock